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ABSTRACT

A working model of a system of bibliographic control for anthropology books is described. Bibliographic control is defined as the acquisition of timely and accurate information on what is published. One of the most comprehensive information sources on anthropology books presently available is the American Anthropologist; its reviews and its "New Publications Received" section cite and evaluate new books. The model system is based on a sample of American Anthropologist reviews. The entries from the sample are traced through standard bibliographic tools to their Library of Congress Machine Readable Catalog (MARC) tape. This program may be used to produce a list of current anthropology titles from the MARC tape. The MARC tapes contain the weekly cataloging output of the Library of Congress for books printed in the United States and Canada--approximately 75,000 entries yearly. The model system is both more comprehensive and more current than any anthropological bibliographic control tool now in existence. The randomly organized MARC tape entries are sorted into catagories based on their call number and are listed in alphabetical order. (Author/WCM)

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CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL FOR RECENTLY PUBLISHED BOOKS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

A Program to Utilize The Library of Congress MARC Tapes

A thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in

Anthropology

by

David Lee Perkins

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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ABSTRACT

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL FOR RECENTLY PUBLISHED BOOKS IN ANTHROPOLOGY:

A Program to Utilize

The Library of Congress MARC Tapes

by

David Lee Perkins

Master of Arts in Anthropology

July, 1973

This thesis presents a working model of a system of bibliographic control for anthropology books. Bibliographic control may be defined as the acquisition of timely and accurate information on what is published. One of the most comprehensive information sources on anthropology books presently available is the American Anthropologist; its reviews and its New Publications Received section inform the reader about new books and evaluate new books. Our model system is based on a sample of American Anthropologist reviews. The entries from the sample have been traced through standard bibliographic tools to their Library of Congress call numbers. The call numbers identified by the search are used in a computer program to select anthropology titles from a weekly Library of Congress Machine Readable Catalog (MARC) tape. This program may be used to produce a list of current

anthropology titles from any MARC tape. The MARC tapes contain the weekly cataloging output of the Library of Congress for books printed in the United States and Canada, and produces approximately 75,000 entries yearly. The model system is both more comprehensive and more current than any anthropological bibliographic control tool now in existence. The randomly organized MARC tape entries are sorted into categories based on their call number and are printed out in alphabetical order for the following categories: ARCHEOLOGY, CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, LINGUISTICS, PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, and ETHNOGRAPHY AND SITE REPORTS.

INTRODUCTION

This thesis treats a problem shared by the anthropologist and the librarian building a collection of materials on anthropology: bibliographic control of recently published books. Bibliographic control may be defined as accurate and up-to-date information on available publications. It is important to the anthropologist, who must be aware of current research and scholarship in his field; it is no less important to the librarian, who needs accurate information on materials that are available as an aid to book selection and collection development.

Anthropologists have long been aware of the problem of bibliographic control for currently published books, and the profession has attempted to deal with the problem by means of book reviews and listings of newly published books. However, ongoing efforts at current bibliographic control appear inadequate to the task of covering all books relevant to the field. There are many more anthropological titles published than are listed in the current bibliographical tools for the field, and at least one of the field's major reviewing media, the American Anthropologist, has recently become more selective in reviewing books.

Current book production in anthropology can be estimated by using the Harvard University Peabody Museum Catalog. During the period from 1963 to 1971 the Museum's library added 23,000 works (1971:i). For each year during the period from 1963 to 1971, then, the library cataloged an average of 2,875 works. We can let this

number represent the total of anthropology publications, assuming that the Peabody Museum has collected all publications relevant to the field. This estimate may be compared with the total number of books listed in the New Publications Received section of the American Anthropologist, the current bibliographic control tool which contains the greatest number of anthropology listings when compared to other tools (see below in Chapter IV). During 1971 the American Anthropologist listed 1,370 titles in its New Publications Received section. It also reviewed 355 titles, but these were selected from earlier new listings by the Book Review Editor. The number of new books listed, then, was 1,370; approximately 1,500 titles below the estimated number of anthropology titles produced yearly.

The greater selectivity of the American Anthropologist in reviewing books was described by Fogelson (1971). In his function as Book Review Editor, he complained that the American Anthropologist was experiencing difficulty in keeping up with the backlog of books awaiting review (1971:26). He did not explain the reasons for this greater selectivity, nor the criteria upon which selections were made. Bricker (1973), the American Anthropologist Book Review Editor during 1972, gives data for the years 1969 through 1972. During that period an average of 414 books (1969: 359, 1970: 495, 1971: 371, 1972: 433) were reviewed. Bricker's figures on New Publications Received are 1969: 657, 1970: 936, 1971: 1,379, 1972: 980 estimated (40). The average number of new books listed during this period was 988, approximately 1,900 titles below the yearly estimated number of new anthropology titles.

In addition to the problems posed by increased selectivity, the relative lateness of the listings of books in the New Publications Received section of the journal results in a rather large lag in the knowledge of new anthropology book publication. The mean date of publication for books listed as New Publications Received during the year 1971 was 1969.4.

The indicators described above show that efforts at current bibliographic control for books of anthropological interest might well be supplemented with an additional tool. In order to construct such a tool it is necessary to answer the following questions: 1) What sorts of books interest anthropologists?, and 2) Can a current bibliographic control tool be developed that uses the interests of anthropologists as a base? These two questions are basic to the development of this thesis.

An answer for the first question is developed by taking a sample of books known to be of interest to anthropologists; the Review section of the American Anthropologist for 1971 was chosen as a recent and presumably representative year. This sample provides the list of Library of Congress call numbers that forms the basis for the answer to the second question.

The Library of Congress MARC tapes, a weekly listing of machine readable catalog cards produced by the Library of Congress, covers approximately 75,000 books yearly (Library of Congress MARC Statistics: 1). This data base is both larger and more current than the listings of anthropology books now available. The Library of Congress call numbers identified by the sample are used to select

anthropology titles from the MARC tapes. The result is a current bibliographic control tool for the field that is both more comprehensive and more current than existing tools.

Three disciplines, anthropology, library science, and data processing, contribute to this thesis. The use of concepts across disciplines creates problems of definition, and a glossary is appended to aid the reader in overcoming the worst of these. Where more elaborate definitions are required for terms central to the thesis, explanations are included in the text.

The thesis describes the communication structure of the discipline in Chapter I; it defines some works relevant to anthropology (all books reviewed by the American Anthropologist), and draws a sample from this class (all books reviewed by the American Anthropologist during 1971) in Chapter II. One deduction resulting from the sample is a delineation of the publication pattern in anthropology (Chapter III). Chapter IV examines bibliographic control in anthropology; the quality of bibliographic control for anthropology books indicates the need for a tool such as that developed in this thesis.

Chapter V describes how the sample results were used to construct a computer program that permits the sorting out and compiling of works on anthropology from the weekly machine readable catalog listings (MARC) of the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress' function as an agent of bibliographic control, and the development of the MARC listings are described. A call number table based on an examination of the Library of Congress cataloging schedules is

derived and the computer program itself described and presented.

Chapter VI explains the organization of the book listing produced by this thesis in terms of the poor interface between library and anthropological typologies. The chapter also evaluates the reliability of the bibliography produced by discovering which books selected by the program were reviewed by American Anthropologist during 1970, 1971, and 1972.

CHAPTER I

THE COMMUNICATION STRUCTURE OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Chapter I defines communication structure and reviews previous studies dealing with the communication structure of anthropology. These studies have served to broadly define the area of concentration for the thesis.

Communication structure is defined here as that network of information exchange activities characteristic of an academic discipline. A study of the communication structures of the various academic disciplines includes the description and analysis of what Claude Shannon (1959) identified as the five elements of the communication process (source, transmitter, channel, receiver, and destination). This thesis focuses on one communication channel, the book, and examines how information about the existence and availability of a book is communicated within the discipline of anthropology. Three studies which have contributed to a description of anthropology's communication structure are summarized below.

Stern and Bohannan (1970) do what they call an "impressionistic" content analysis of the American Anthropologist from 1888 to the 1960's. Their stated aim was the "identification of patterns or trends in the subject matter of the journal"(1). They "looked for the first appearance of particular topics (e.g., social organization)

or of jargon terms (like ethnoscience), examined the span of time that such subjects were consistently represented in articles in the American Anthropologist, and . . . looked for transformations in meanings and usages"(1). They also count reviews and note subjects of reviews. An effort is made to assess the influence of individual editors on the journal's subject matter by sampling the contents of volumes taken from each editorship. They conclude that "there was little direct influence by individual editors on the contents of articles during their tenure" (Stern and Bohannan:1).

The results of Stern and Bohannan's analysis are reported chronologically for three periods: 1899-1920s; 1920s-late 1940s; 1950-early 1960s. The periods that they identify are based on Thomas Kuhn's Structure of Scientific Revolutions (1962). Stern and Bohannan believe these scientific revolutions to be expressed in the American Anthropologist " . . . by a change in approach in writing articles. This change of approach brings all the varied subject matter under a common umbrella of 'viewpoint' . . . and the subject is 'unified' again for a while" (1). Stern and Bohannan's adaptation of Kuhn's model represents, in our opinion, a regretable misunderstanding of Kuhn.

Kuhn, in examining the history of physical science during the last few centuries, concludes that science normally progresses not by the accretion of information, but by the transformation of one paradigm or model to another by the process of revolution. New theories, in that they require interpretation of prior findings and theories from another viewpoint, are by nature revolutionary. It is

the acceptance of a new paradigm by the practitioners of a discipline that makes it a science. The existence of a number of paradigms vying for acceptance among those practicing a discipline causes the field to be, in Kuhn's view, something less than a science. Implicit within a field's paradigm is a definition of which group or groups of phenomena are to be worked with, and a general direction for that work in an attempt to fill in the paradigm.

The "common umbrella of viewpoint" referred to by Stern and Bohannan is very different from the acceptance of a new paradigm referred to by Kuhn. Stern and Bohannan's description of "The First Professionalization: 1899 to the Early 1920s" indicates that the "common viewpoint" involves describing specific topics. An agreement that the major concern of the discipline at that time was to describe closely those phenomena thought to be of anthropological interest constitutes only the most general sort of a paradigm, no more specific a model than the description, prediction, control notion of the progression of a science. No new anthropological theory is involved, and this would seem to be a real requirement for one of Kuhn's scientific revolutions.

The second and third stages of professionalization described by Stern and Bohannan are even less unified as to "viewpoint" than the first stage. The stage from the early 1920s to the late 1940s might have been named Middle-level Theory, but was not, perhaps for the reason that the sort of articles that Stern and Bohannan characterize as "Strange Artifacts from X" continue to appear until 1935.

Stern and Bohannan's third stage (1950 to the early 1960s) goes unnamed. They mention new areas of anthropological research, such as human ecology and primatology, which characterize an expansion of the field to a breadth of concern more inclusive than that found any time since 1898. The period since the early 1960s is described as a diversity awaiting integration or revolution.

Despite its inconsistencies, Stern and Bohannan's study makes a few points that are important for a description of the communication structure of the field. They cite the beginning of the Review Section, and note the increase in number of reviews over time as an index of growth. The "population explosion" of anthropologists is noted. This phenomenon is dealt with in detail in Chapter III. Stern and Bohannan's study produced one provocative conclusion regarding the relative importance of the journal as compared to the book in anthropology. The "all-but-unique problem of being forced to present masses of data as well as the analysis of it [means] that the article is a relatively less influential mode of communication in anthropology than is the book"(12). They seem to have arrived at this conclusion by use of Kuhn's paradigm, although this is not stated. Their reasoning seems to have been that since Kuhn's concept of scientific revolutions requires that a new paradigm be posed, and since they have not seen such new paradigms in the American Anthropologist, that the journal is not an instrument of innovation. This conclusion seems important enough to warrant further study. One could, for example, take a sample of the anthropological findings from Berelson's Human Behavior: An Inventory

of Scientific Findings (1964) and trace the findings back to their origin (book or article).

A study relating more directly to anthropology's communication structure is Appel and Gurr's 1964 pilot study on the "Bibliographic Needs of Social and Behavioral Scientists" (anthropologists, psychologists, and economists). They sent questionnaires to 240 behavioral scientists and received 66 responses; a 28 per cent response overall with 39 per cent of the anthropologists responding. Their questionnaire listed journals devoted wholly or in part to bibliographic purposes and asked the respondents to rate the bibliographic usefulness of these journals. Lists of journals were included for each of the three subjects. The journals listed were rated by the respondents on a one to three scale with a score of three indicating that the respondent felt the journal was extremely useful as a bibliographic resource. The most highly rated anthropology journal was the American Anthropologist with a rating of 2.7; Current Anthropology received the second highest anthropology rating (2.6). Appel and Gurr present tables listing those journals used by more than 20 per cent of their respondents. There were thirteen journals receiving use by more than 20 per cent of the responding anthropologists, but only four of these were in anthropology: American Anthropologist, Current Anthropology, Social and Cultural Anthropology and the American Journal of Archaeology. The Biennial Review of Anthropology was either not listed (the survey was supposedly limited to journals) or it did not receive sufficient use by Appel

and Gurr's sample respondents (only 20 per cent) to be included on the list of journals in their article. Since the time of Appel and Gurr's survey there have been some significant additions to the bibliographic resources focusing specifically on anthropology. Neither Abstracts in Anthropology nor Anthropology Index existed at the time of the survey.

The survey allows us to summarize the anthropologist's basic pattern of personal information seeking behavior. Anthropologists spend about 10 hours per month obtaining bibliographic information. This average is higher than the average for economists or psychologists. Most commonly, a working bibliography is compiled from footnotes and/or bibliographies of books and articles. Scanning a certain number of journals as a means of building a working bibliography is almost as common. Using bibliographic studies in books is less popular, and less popular still, is personal communication. Sixty per cent of all the sample respondents reported "that they sometimes or often had failed to learn in time about some relevant prior work that would have made a difference in their research or teaching" (53); Appel and Gurr conclude that " . . . for the social sciences as a whole, effective bibliographic retrieval systems are imperative" (54).

This conclusion is questioned by Paisley (1965), who argues that Appel and Gurr's concentration on formal "print information sources" determines a conclusion focused on the formal answer. He maintains that "previous studies [although not in the behavioral

sciences] showed a balanced dependence on print and interpersonal sources (in many studies the balance tipping toward the latter)" (II-46). Paisley asserts the importance of informal, interpersonal information flow. He assumes that the behavioral sciences are like other sciences in that the interpersonal systems of information flow are more responsive to the needs of an individual researcher. Paisley cites Menzel (1958), Scott (1959), and Price (1963) as evidence to support this assertion. All three authors did studies of scientific information flow rather than specifically behavioral science information flow.

The third study considering anthropology's communication structure was Amsden's "Information Problems of Anthropologists" (1968). She argues that the scope and character of the field, combined with the difficulty of utilizing library classifications and catalogs, presents the anthropologist with two major problems: access and current awareness. She conducted a sample survey by questionnaire of 250 of Current Anthropology's associates and received a 30 per cent response; her sample was composed of active researchers and publishers.

Amsden's sample respondents recorded frequent searches of the literature of anthropology, history, geography, biology, psychology, and geology. Their major information sources were the anthropological literature, presumably footnotes and bibliographies of books and articles, and conversation with other anthropologists. Book reviews were the third most important source. Her findings

differ from Appel and Gurr's in two respects. First, Amsden's sample respondents spent more time per week obtaining information (12 hours) than did the anthropologists sampled by Appel and Gurr (10 hours). Second, interpersonal communication rates higher in the Amsden sample than it does in the Appel and Gurr sample. Conversation with other anthropologists rated as the second most important information source for Amsden's respondents but fourth in Appel and Gurr's sample.

It is interesting to note in Amsden's list of bibliographical resources and her tabulation of their use that the two bibliographical tools covering the entire field, the Biennial Review of Anthropology and Anthropology Index, are very little used. The more specialized indexing and abstracting tools received heavier use, presumably by the specialists working in those areas. This may indicate either a lack of utility for general tools for the professional anthropologist, or the poor quality of the tools, or both.

The studies summarized above have concentrated on the formal aspects of anthropology's communication structure. All have been concerned with the behaviors and artifacts of the professional anthropologist; more undoubtedly needs to be known on the information exchange habits of the student. The discrepancy between Appel and Gurr and Amsden on the use of interpersonal communication as an information gathering behavior needs to be resolved. Stern and Bohannan's hypothesis on the importance of the book needs testing.

CHAPTER II

THE SAMPLE OF ANTHROPOLOGY BOOKS

Chapter II describes a sample taken as a means of identifying those books of interest to anthropologists in the larger population of published books. The method of taking the sample, the additional categories used in treating the sample results, and the sample results listing Library of Congress call numbers are explained.

Our description of that portion of anthropology's communication structure related to the publication of books is based on the premise that a years' sample of American Anthropologist Reviews is representative of the sorts of books that interest the field. The results of this sample enable us to describe anthropology's publication pattern (Chapter III), and give information relevant to bibliographic control in anthropology such as the mean date of books reviewed (Chapter IV). Finally, it is assumed that the list of Library of Congress call numbers found for the sample books reviewed comprises an adequate basis for searching the MARC tape data base for books that interest anthropologists. This assumption is dealt with at length in Chapter VI.

The sample consists of the 355 books reviewed by the American Anthropologist during 1971. Each title was searched in an attempt to find Library of Congress cataloging. Library of Congress cataloging is based on a standard entry, the form by which any

bibliographic entity is uniformly identified and cited. The search consisted of consulting the following sources and was stopped when the call number was found.

1) California State University, Northridge catalog of main entries.

2) California State University, Northridge file of recently published Library of Congress proof cards. (Library of Congress proof file).

3) Library of Congress printed book catalogs and supplements (these books are published yearly, semi-annually, and monthly: this source is not as current as the Library of Congress proof file, but individual items are less likely to be lost than the loose proof cards.)

4) If the first three sources failed to produce an entry and call number for a book, other likely entry possibilities were searched. The National Union Catalog, a cooperatively built catalog of book entries, was used. Entries verified by this means were rechecked in the Library of Congress catalogs to get a call number.

Table I is a list of the Library of Congress call numbers found for books reviewed by the American Anthropologist in the sample year. Of the 355 books reviewed during 1971, Library of Congress call numbers were found for 316 titles. There are fewer than 316 call numbers listed in Table I because a few titles had the same call number. The call number is made up of two parts; the first is a

TABLE I

LIST OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CALL NUMBERS (i.e. CLASSIFICATION CODES) FOUND FOR BOOKS REVIEWED BY THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST DURING 1971. CALL NUMBERS ARE ARRANGED IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CALL NUMBER ORDER.

AM 151
BF 575
637
673
724.3
731
1674
BJ 51
BL 21
31
48
50
60
85
311
325
444
1442
1615
1950
2001.2
2075
2400
2480
2600
BV 4319
CB 68
151
311
CC 65
75
77
D 16
445
DL 31
DP 75
DS 70.8
72
211
432
486
491
DS 646
665
851
895
DT 72
107.82
132
313
351
365.42
380
432
443
449
500
511
513
650
773
DU 625
740
950
7445
E 51
58
59
65
78
83
97
98
99
155
184
185
467.1
F 657
801.2
811
869
1051
1219
F 1221
1421
1434
1435
1465
2270
2420.1
2519.1
2520.1
3169
G 420
GB 665
GF 561
GN 1
2
3
4
8
20
21
29
33
56
57
58
60
221
270
325
345
400
429
440
446
473
475
480
490
645
662
739
775

TABLE I

(continued)

GN	776	HN	773	P	217
	778		800		325
	823	HQ	76	PE	1106
GR	1		557	PJ	6690
	103		562	PK	1828
	109		597	PL	641
	380		667		5005
	525		792		5295
	550	HT	609		6255
GT	4985		1322		6515
GY	450		1521	PM	603
H	62	HV	5279		2019
HA	33		5298		6303
HB	871		6441	PS	3572
	2126	HX	757	Q	11
	3563	JA	71		171
HC	60		74	QH	1
	110	JQ	220		31
	117		6451		368
	505	JS	344		431
	687	K	67	QK	477
HD	320	LA	126	QL	751
	1417	LB	1576		785
	1491	LC	4085	QM	311
	2117	M	1678	QP	44
	8700	ML	38		98
HM	24		394		306
	51		3557	R	135
	101		3561		581
HN	59		3775	RA	395
	80	N	5310		418
	240		7397		727
	250	NB	1097		784
	303	NK	373	RB	127
	310		4032	RL	455
	488	P	25	S	678
	660		26	Z	695
	682		27		1209
	683		35		1731
	690		41		5112
	723		123		7405

classification code that places works on the same subject together, and the second an author notation. The Library of Congress classification code consists of a one or two letter alphabetic notation, followed by a numerical portion of up to four digits, and may be increased by a decimal portion of up to four digits. The author notation, an alphanumeric field of variable length, distinguishes different titles within the same classification code. For example, a work on calculating machines would be given the classification code QA75. A work on this topic by George Smith will be distinguished from a work on this topic by George James by the author notation (QA75 S74 and QA75 J27). We will use the less precise term, call number, throughout the remainder of this thesis to mean the classification code portion of the call number.

Following the search for Library of Congress call numbers, each entry was categorized by entry type, publication type, type of publisher, language, year published, and Library of Congress subject area. These categories were created so that a profile of anthropology books could be made. Chapter III uses the results of this profile to discuss publication pattern in anthropology. The remainder of this chapter describes and explains the categories created.

The presence or absence of Library of Congress cataloging was the first trait coded. The presence of this cataloging, and the types of call numbers identified by the sample serve as the basis for the table of call numbers used to select anthropology books from the Library of Congress machine readable catalog (MARC) tapes.

Differences between American Anthropologist entries and Library of Congress entries were noted during the search for Library of Congress cataloging described above. We recorded this trait in order to get some idea of the difficulties of moving from one typology (anthropology) to another (library). The process for determining entry difference requires explanation. Entry is the form by which any bibliographic entity is uniformly identified and cited. Rules for determining uniform library entry are contained in the American Library Association's Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (1967). These rules are straightforward for monographs that are not part of series, but become more complex for series and for corporate authors. Entry difference was said to exist when Library of Congress entry and American Anthropologist entry differed; that is the main entry under which the work was or would be entered when cataloged by the Library of Congress was not present in the American Anthropologist description of the work or was referred to in such a way or placed in such a position in the American Anthropologist description that a person looking for this work easily might be misled. The cause of the majority of entry differences was not factual inaccuracy, but the inflexible form of description used by the American Anthropologist. Their descriptions follow the form: title, author, series and number, if any, place of publication, publisher, etc. For example, the American Anthropologist entry that begins

> Take Out Hunger: Two Case Studies of Rural Development in Basutoland SANDRA WALLMAN. London School of Economics Monographs on Social Anthropology, 39.

has an entry as prescribed by the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules that begins

London. School of Economics. Monographs in Social Anthropology, 39.

The author and title of this volume of the series are minor elements when it comes to locating the series within a library. The most important element in a series, at least from the standpoint of finding that series in a library, is the series main entry. In many cases series main entry was buried in the American Anthropologist entry as in the above example, or garbled in American Anthropologist descriptions. A garbled entry is one in which the elements have been mixed in such a way that it would be extremely unlikely that anyone without considerable library expertise could locate that work in a library. The American Anthropologist entry

Description and Measurement of Bilingualism: An International Seminar, University of Moncton, June 6-14, 1967. L.G. KELLY, ed.

has the following Anglo-American Cataloging Rules entry.

International Seminar on Bilingualism. University of Moncton, 1967.

The critical element from the point of view of the cataloging rules is the continuing nature of the International Seminar on Bilingualism. The papers published as a result of the conferences are located together in a library and entered under one element--the overall conference name. If the name of the particular conference

varies slightly in emphasis as did the 1967 conference it will make no difference to the overall name. That the American Anthropologist is unaware of library cataloging rules cannot fail to delay the user of an American Anthropologist entry in finding a title that is part of a conference proceeding or series.

Another example, this one from a series, again demonstrates the garbled nature of some American Anthropologist entries. Their entry

> Urgent Research in Social Anthropology: Proceedings of a Conference. BEHARI L. ABBI and SATISH SABERWAL, eds. . . . Transactions of the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, 10

would pose a considerable delay to the person seeking this title in a library. The Anglo-American Cataloging Rules entry for this work is

> Indian Institute of Advanced Studies. Transactions. 10, 1968.

Other entry differences were caused by American Anthropologist inaccuracies in spelling of author's name or misplacement of surnames.

That librarians and anthropologists look at bibliographic works from a different perspective is undeniable. Clearly the most important bibliographic elements from an anthropologist's point of view are the author and title of a work. The most important bibliographic element from a librarian's point of view is the main entry, which might be author, title, series, corporate author, etc.,

depending on the nature of the publication. These differing ways of viewing bibliographic entities make the use of libraries by anthropologists or by scholars from other disciplines with the same frame of bibliographic reference more difficult. This difficulty will show up especially in series without additional entries for the authors and titles of individual works appearing as part of the series. In order to find works that do not have such additional entries, the series main entry is the only certain means of access.

The category "Type of Publication" was created in order to show the sorts of publications predominating in the field, and their relative proportions. The category divides the works sampled into five types:

Type of publication

Monograph. A systematic and complete treatise on a particular subject, usually detailed in treatment but not extensive in scope. Clifton R. Wharton's Subsistence Agriculture and Economic Development, Chicago, Aldine, 1969 is a monograph.

Proceedings. The published record of a meeting of a society or other organization. The American Ethnological Society's Proceedings, 1969, Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1970 is a proceeding.

Series. A number of separate works, usually related to one another in subject or otherwise, issued in succession,

normally by the same publisher and in uniform style, with a collective title which generally appears at the head of the title page, on the half title, or on the cover. The Yale University's Publications in Anthropology, no. 73 New Haven, Connecticut, Yale University Department of Anthropology, 1969 is one of a series.

Compilation. A work formed by gathering material from other books or writings. Laura Nader's Law in Culture and Society, Chicago, Aldine, 1969 is a compilation of articles that she edited.

Reprint. A new printing, without material alteration, from new or original type or plates, as distinguished from copies made by typing or reproducing. Austin Kennett's Bedouin Justice: Law and Customs among the Egyptian Bedouin, London, Frank Cass, 1968 (c 1925) is a reprint of the 1925 edition of Kennett's work.

Reference Book. A book designed by its arrangement and treatment to be consulted for definite items of information rather than to be read from cover to cover. Hector Martinez's Bibliografia Indigena Andina Peruana (1900-1968), Lima, Centro de Estudios de Poblacion y Desanollo, 1969 is a reference book.

The remaining categories, whose nature is self-explanatory, are listed below.

Type of Publisher

Trade Publisher. A publisher who sells for profit to the general public through the bookselling trade.

Aldine Publishing Company of Chicago is a trade publisher.

University Press. A publisher operating with official university permission who generally publishes scholarly books and distributes those books through bookselling channels. Harvard University Press of Cambridge, Massachusetts is a university press.

Museum Publisher. An institution devoted to the procurement, care, and display of objects of lasting value which also issues books or other printed matter. The Southwest Museum of Los Angeles is a museum publisher.

College or University Publisher (including departments and research sections). An academic publisher whose primary mission is teaching or research and who issues books or other printed matter to further its primary mission. The Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago is a college or university publisher.

Governmental Publisher. A local, state, national, or international governing agency that issues books or other printed matter. The United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. is a governmental publisher.

Scholarly body as publisher. An organization of scholars unaffiliated with an academic institution or a governmental agency that issues books or other printed matter. The American Oriental Society of New Haven, Connecticut is a scholarly body that publishes.

Place of Publication

- United States and Canada
- Great Britain and Ireland
- France
- Germany
- Other European Countries
- Latin America
- Africa
- India
- Far East and Oceania

Language of Publication

- English
- French
- German
- Spanish
- Dutch
- Russian
- Italian
- Other

Date of Publication

- 1971
- 1970
- 1969
- 1968
- 1967

1966

1965

Earlier than 1965

Library of Congress Classification

A-BD	Generalities, Philosophy
BF-BH	Psychology, the Occult
BJ-BX	Ethics, Religion
C-GF	History, Geography
GN-GV	Anthropology
H	Social Sciences
J-P	Politics, Education, Music, Art, Literature
Q-Z	Science, Medicine, Library Science

After all sample entries had been searched and coded according to characteristics described above, these data were given numerical values, punched on Hollerith cards and sorted on a card sorter. Every characteristic was sorted against every other characteristic to produce a numerical description of each characteristic in relation to all others. The data are partially summarized in Table II, and further discussed in Chapter III.

TABLE II

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKS REVIEWED
BY THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST DURING 1971

Library of Congress Cataloging	Counts of Traits
Found	316
Not Found	39
	355
Entry Difference	
Major Difference	70
No Important Difference	285
	355
Type of Publication	
Monograph	241
Proceeding	6
Series	70
Compilation	30
Reprint	4
Reference	4
	355
Type of Publisher	
Trade	163
University Press	108
Museum	17
College or University	28
Governmental	3
Scholarly body	36
	355
Place of Publication	
United States and Canada	271
Great Britain or Ireland	22
France	10
Germany	8
Other European	18
Latin America	11
Africa	2
India	5
Far East and Oceania	8
	355

TABLE II

(continued)

	Counts of Traits
Language	
English	317
French	11
German	7
Spanish	12
Dutch	1
Russian	1
Italian	3
Other	3
	355
Year of Publication	
1971	0
1970	160
1969	154
1968	33
1967	5
1966	1
1965	2
Earlier than 1965	0
	355
Library of Congress Classification	
A-BD	1
BF-BH	6
BJ-BX	20
C-GF	101
GN-GV	53
H	57
J-P	46
Q-Z	32
	316

CHAPTER III

THE BOOK PUBLICATION PATTERN IN ANTHROPOLOGY

This chapter discusses the sample results described in Chapter II and relates these results to book publication in anthropology. Possible explanations for the increase in anthropological book publication since 1950 are also discussed.

It has become commonplace to refer to the broad scope of anthropology. Anthropology's breadth results from three causes; the field has great time depth in comparison to other social or behavioral sciences, its areal scope includes virtually all parts of the earth, and the field utilizes data gathered by a number of other disciplines. Anthropology, which began as the science of history, continues to search for laws governing man. This search, when extended to the four major subdisciplines of the field (archeology, cultural anthropology, linguistics, and physical anthropology) encompasses a truly huge body of data. This breadth of interest is reflected in sample results. All but three of the Library of Congress' major classification letters are represented in Table I. As the Library of Congress classification scheme was designed to encompass all knowledge, the fact that so many of the major classes are represented in the sample seems an appropriate measure of anthropology's breadth.

One adjunct of breadth is fragmentation of publishing effort; dependence on a large number of publishers, and on publishers of

different types (see Table II) demonstrates something of this. One effect of this fragmentation is difficulties in achieving both physical and intellectual access to some anthropological works. Physical access is limited by the large number of publishers, their scattered locations, and the small output of the majority which makes it difficult for the anthropologist, the student, and the librarian to gain information on the existence of a book, and to acquire the book once its existence in known. Intellectual access is limited by the lack of fully adequate bibliographic tools (See Chapter IV), and the differences between the classification schemes used by anthropology and those used by libraries (this issue is dealt with more fully in Chapter VI).

The extent of the fragmentation is shown by the large number of publishers. There were 172 publishers for the 355 works sampled, an average of 2.06 works for each publisher. Table III shows the number of works reviewed in the sample in relation to their publishers. Table IV lists the names of the ten publishers producing the largest number of works in the sample, in descending order of the number of works published. Although there were a large number of publishers, 76 per cent of all works were published in the United States or Canada. The country of publication is shown in Table II.

The sample shows a number of different types of publishers issuing anthropological works. Trade publishers, while most active in anthropological publishing, account for only 45 per cent of the output represented in the sample. University presses, the second most active type of publisher, account for 30 per cent. Museums,

TABLE III

NUMBER OF PUBLISHERS RELATED TO NUMBER OF SAMPLE WORKS REVIEWED

The number of sample works (355) may be arrived at by multiplying the figures in column 1, the Number of Publishers, by the figures in column 2, the Number of Sample Works Reviewed by Each, and summing the results.

Number of Publishers	Number of Sample Works Reviewed by Each
2	14
2	9
2	8
1	7
3	6
9	5
8	4
9	3
28	2
108	1
172	

TABLE IV

TEN MOST ACTIVE ANTHROPOLOGY PUBLISHERS
BY NUMBER OF WORKS REVIEWED FROM SAMPLE.

Publisher's Name	Number of Sample Works Reviewed
Holt, Rinehart, & Winston	14
University of California Press	14
Mouton	9
Oxford University Press	9
Aldine	8
Humanities	8
Praeger	7
Prentice-Hall	6
University of Toronto Press	6
University of Washington Press	6

college or university departments, governmental agencies, and scholarly bodies account for the remaining 25 per cent. Access to works published by the last group is most limited; there were more entry differences and less Library of Congress cataloging for this group than for the first two groups combined (40 of the 70 entry differences, and 27 of the 39 Library of Congress cataloging lacks). This group of publishers shows more entry differences in part because of the nature of the material they publish. While they published only 25 per cent of the works in the sample, they account for 75 per cent of the series, and more than half (43 of 70) of the series showed entry differences. Series have less Library of Congress cataloging, because more series are published in foreign languages and often in countries other than the U. S. and Canada; the Library of Congress takes much longer to catalog such material.

The predilection of scholarly bodies, museums, and college and university publishers to publish series should be explained. The small publisher tends to limit himself both by subject and area of geographic interest; such a limitation constitutes an easy series definition. The series is seen by the publisher as a means of ensuring sale of his publications to a limited audience of libraries and scholars, and of more closely identifying the publisher with the subject chosen for the series.

Type of material is considerably less variable than type of publisher. Monographs are the most common type of material, constituting 67 per cent of the sample. All monographs were published

by trade publishers. Monographs tend to be reviewed by the American Anthropologist slightly faster than series, but not as fast as other types of material. The language of monographs is overwhelmingly English and the place of publication almost always the U. S. or Canada. Series are the second most common type of material, representing 19 per cent of the sample. This material is the slowest reviewed, has the most Library of Congress cataloging problems, and the most entry differences. Series tend to be published more often in a foreign country, and less often in English than do the other types of materials; 31 per cent of series were published in countries other than the U. S. or Canada and 16 per cent in languages other than English.

The language of works reviewed is the most unified characteristic of the sample; English in 89 per cent of the cases. Spanish is the second most common language at 4 per cent, French is third with 3 per cent, German fourth with 2 per cent, and Italian fifth with 1 per cent. All other languages represent less than 1 per cent of the sample.

Year of publication ranges from 1965 to 1970. The modal year is 1970; the mean date of publication, and the median for the sample is 1969. The mean lag between publication and review for this sample is one year and eight months. Compilations, reprints, and works of reference are most quickly reviewed, proceedings and monographs are reviewed at times near the sample mean, and monographs and series are reviewed slowest. Foreign language material and material published in countries other than the U. S. or Canada is reviewed just

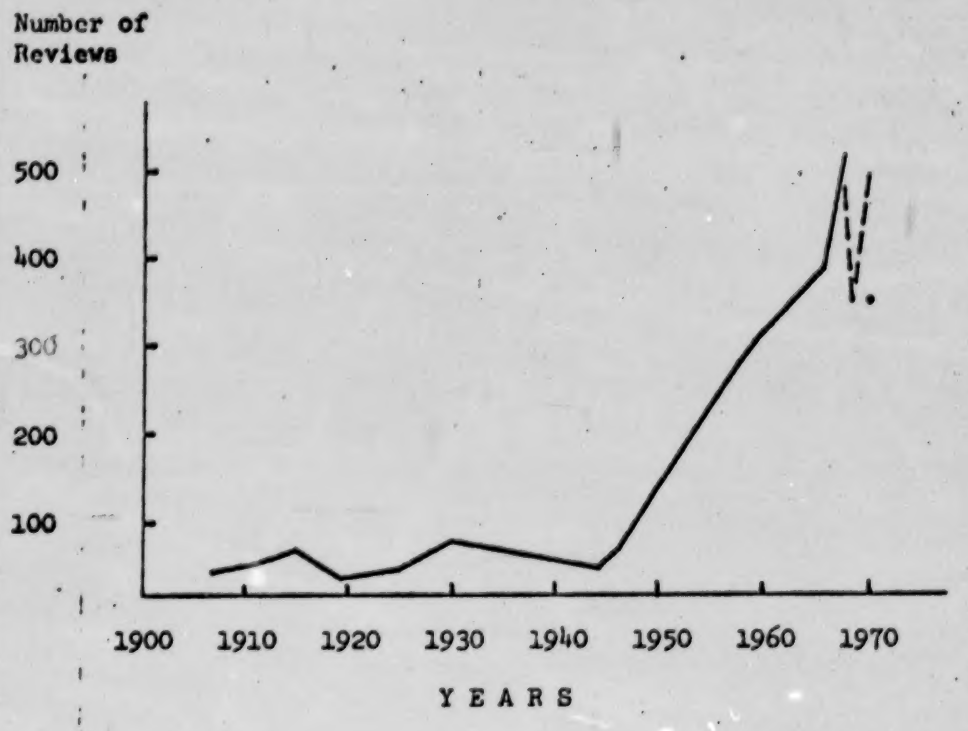
as fast as English language North American material. The most significant factor is the relatively long time lag in the review of monographs and series. Between them they constitute 86 per cent of the sample so that their reviewing lag has a proportionately large effect on the mean date of review. The relatively few foreign language publications and relatively few works published in countries other than the U. S. or Canada make little difference in the mean date of review.

The second major feature of the publication pattern in anthropology may be described as a publication explosion. We assume that the increase in the number of books reviewed in the American Anthropologist from 1900 to the present is a reflection of this explosion. Since the "New Series" of the American Anthropologist (1899) began its book review section there has been a dramatic increase in the number of reviews and number of books reviewed. Figure 1 shows the increase in the number of reviews from 1900 through 1971. There were 31 reviews for the year 1907. From this base the number of reviews increased to a 1968 high of near 500 (Fogelson's figure is 492, Stern and Bohannan quote 529). The reviews for 1969, 1970, and 1971 reflect a greater selectivity in reviewing (Fogelson: 1970, 1971). Figure 1 shows an increase by a factor of three if one compares the period from 1900 through World War II with the period since 1950.

An explanation of the publication explosion may be made in terms of an expansion in the scope of anthropology. Certainly

Figure 1

Number of American Anthropologist Reviews:
1900 - 1971



——— Solid Line (Stern & Bohannan 1970:7, 8)

– – – – Dashed Line (Fogelson 1970:18, 1971:24)

. Perkins: 1972

anthropology's scope and emphasis has shifted in the past fifty years. Greenburg (1968), in a treatment of current trends, details these shifts: the " . . . extension of anthropological interests into areas of nontribal societies . . . and the . . . expansion of community studies . . . [the] . . . burgeoning interest in comparative primatology, with specific attention to the nonhuman analogies of human social organization and communication" (Greenburg, 1968:312-13) all indicate changes in scope.

In addition to changes in scope, changes in emphasis have occurred. Ecological studies, cross-cultural studies, structuralism, archeological and ethnological methodology all reflect an interest in synthesis and generalization that parallels that of the late nineteenth century (cf Greenburg, 312 ff). In spite of these shifts in scope and changes in emphasis, the new areas do not seem to have a dramatically increased body of literature associated with them. They are merely surface variations in a field that is huge and amorphous.

A better explanation for the three-fold increase in anthropological works may be developed by relating increasing publication to the increasing number of anthropologists. Stern and Bohannan allude to a "population explosion" among anthropologists from 1950 to the early 1960's, but fail to document it (1970:7). One indication of such an explosion can be seen in the growth of teaching staff in anthropology between 1950 and 1960. The institutions for which there are data covering this period showed a 77 per cent

increase in anthropology teaching staff between 1950 and 1960 (Lasker, Pohorecky, Klein, 1963:13).

Another indicator of the increasing number of anthropologists is the number of doctorates granted in anthropology and archeology by an increasingly large number of universities in the U. S. before and after 1950. From 1936-42, 175 doctorates were granted. From 1943-49, 126 were granted. From 1950-56, 328 were granted (National Research Council: 7). Since 1956 the increase has continued.

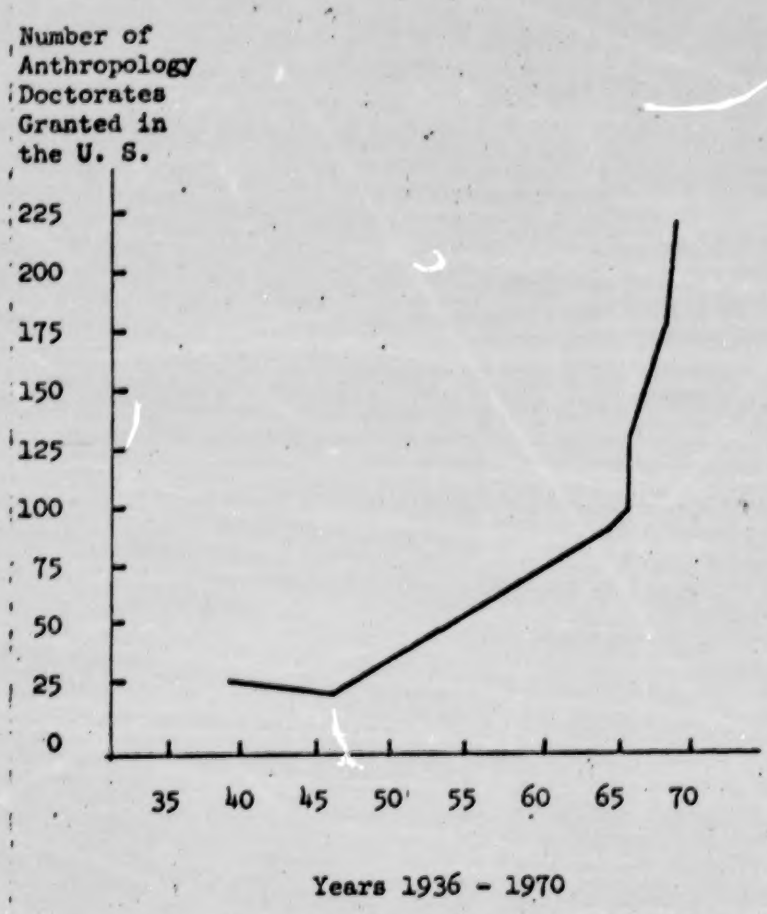
1964-5	88
1965-6	98
1966-7	136
1968-9	180
1969-70	215

(U. S. Office of Education: 1964-).

Figure 2 presents graphically the growth in anthropology degree granting for U. S. institutions. From an average of twenty-five doctorates per year granted from 1936 through 1942, anthropology doctorates increased to a high of 215 doctorates for the 1969-70 academic year.

Figure 2

Increase in Anthropology Doctorate Production
in U. S. Colleges and Universities



CHAPTER IV

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL IN ANTHROPOLOGY

This chapter describes criteria for evaluating current bibliographic control tools. It evaluates the major tools of current bibliographic control in anthropology by applying these criteria and compares these tools to the bibliography produced by this thesis.

Bibliographic control has been defined as prompt and accurate notice on availability of new publications. This definition implies two criteria for the evaluation of bibliographic tools, currency and completeness. Ideally, notice should be given promptly for as great a portion of the total publication within a field as possible. To these two criteria a third may be added. The control tool should be organized so that access to the listings is convenient for the user. It is assumed that the best organization for a bibliographic control tool is a subject arrangement with extensive indexing.

Currency poses a major problem, for the bibliographic control tools in anthropology now extant depend on notice from either the publisher or the anthropologist to inform them of the availability of a work. This dependence, coupled with the fragmented nature of book publishing in anthropology, delays notice on the appearance of books. There are so many publishers that communication with all is difficult. Additionally, the publisher of a bibliographic control tool must list, categorize, and proof prior to publication which further delays notice on the availability of a work.

Completeness of the tool is defined in relation to the totality of works published in the field. Table V compares the currency and completeness of four major bibliographic control tools dealing with anthropology. The mean date of books listed in the four tools is given in the first part of the table, and the number of books listed during 1971 are compared. The data on completeness should be compared with the estimated total volume of anthropological book publication developed in the Introduction, which is now approximately 3,000 titles per year. None of the tools compared includes this number of books. The tool that comes closest to doing so is the New Publications Received section of the American Anthropologist, which listed 1,370 titles during the year 1971.

The third criterion for evaluation is adequacy of organization. None of the tools listed in Table V meets our ideal of a subject arrangement with extensive indexing. The better organized tools listed in Table V do have subject arrangements. Perhaps the best is the four subject arrangement of Abstracts in Anthropology. It divides the field into Archeology, Cultural Anthropology, Linguistics, and Physical Anthropology. The International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology has nine general subject headings. The Review section of the American Anthropologist has a variable number of subject headings. The arrangement of the Biennial Review of Anthropology varies from year to year. Titles are listed at the ends of articles in order of their citation, and an author and a subject index appear at the end of each volume. The poorest

TABLE V

COMPARATIVE DATA ON THE CURRENCY AND COMPLETENESS OF CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL TOOLS THAT COVER ANTHROPOLOGY BOOKS

Appendix I lists the most important bibliographic control tools for anthropology. All those compared in Table V are described in Appendix I.

CURRENCY (Mean Date of Books Listed in 1971; most current listed first)

Abstracts in Anthropology	1969.7
New Publications Received, American Anthropology	1969.4
American Anthropologist Reviews	1969.3
International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology	1969.3

COMPLETENESS (Number of Books Listed in 1971; most complete listed first)

New Publications Received, American Anthropologist	1370
International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology	1075 est.
Biennial Review of Anthropology	940 est.
American Anthropologist Reviews	355
Abstracts in Anthropology	110 est.

organization of those listed in Table V is the New Publications Received section of the American Anthropologist. It is divided into two sub-sections "Reprints, New Editions, and Translations" and "Other New Publications", each of which has an alphabetical listing by author.

The tool that gives the fastest notice of publication, Abstracts in Anthropology, covers the fewest books. The next fastest notice for books, the New Publications Received section of the American Anthropologist is the most complete listing of books available. However, it is not particularly current. The mean date of publication for books listed in the New Publications Received section during 1971 was 1969. This date is almost the same as the mean date for reviews themselves which, for the 1971 sample, was 1969.3. In fact, the mean for the "Other New Publications" section (i.e., newly published works) was the same as the mean of the reviews.

The large number of books listed in the New Publications Received section, 1,370 in the year 1971, indicates the selectiveness of the reviews (355). It also indicates that a book has a much better chance for review if it is received by the American Anthropologist soon after its publication. It is interesting to note that only 103 of the 1,370 books listed were published during 1971. By way of contrast, there were 788 books of 1970 imprint listed in the New Publications Received section.

If the tools examined above are compared with the bibliography developed by this thesis two facts become obvious; our procedure may

be used to develop a tool that is both more comprehensive and more current. A bibliographic control tool based on the MARC tapes would be more comprehensive in terms of total books covered (the MARC based list would include an estimated 5,000 books yearly) than any of the existing tools. The MARC based list would include too many titles rather than too few. Of the 5,000 titles projected for our MARC based list approximately 3,000 should be of anthropological interest (the estimated number of anthropological titles published yearly). The remaining 2,000 superfluous entries will be produced as artifacts of the differences between anthropological and library typologies and we can think of no way to eliminate them and still retain the appropriate anthropological titles. Also, the MARC based bibliography lists more recently published books than do any of the current bibliographic control tools. The mean date of publication for MARC titles (corrected to correspond to the 1971 data shown in Table V) is 1969.8. This date, as Table V shows, is more recent than any of the current bibliographic tools examined.

There are two reasons that the mean date of publication for MARC titles lags as much as it does. First, the Library of Congress lists works which are new to the Library no matter what the work's date of publication. Second, corrected records (records being entered for a second time) push the mean date of publication back. On the whole, however, MARC records are quire current. The modal publication date for MARC records published during 1970 is 1970,

and 70 per cent of the records published during that year have 1970 or 1969 publication dates (Library of Congress MARC Statistics: 4).

CHAPTER V

APPLYING THE SAMPLE RESULTS TO THE PROBLEM OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL IN ANTHROPOLOGY

This chapter discusses two computer programs which produce a bibliography from the Library of Congress' machine readable catalog (MARC) tapes. The MARC tapes are used as a means of communicating bibliographic information in a form that can be manipulated by computer programs and may be used to produce a variety of book listings useful to libraries. The chapter examines the role of the Library of Congress in bibliographic control, and describes its development of the MARC tapes as a part of this role. The process by which the list of Library of Congress call numbers identified by the sample of Chapter II are adapted for use in a computer program is described. The MARC format is described, as are the programs.

The Library of Congress is the largest library in North America, and as a part of the federal government, it has assumed the role of an agent of bibliographic control. Its printed catalog cards are used extensively by college and university libraries within the United States and Canada. These cards provide institutions using them with standard entry for works, and with cards that are, in most cases, easily adaptable for use at college and university libraries. Using Library of Congress catalog cards saves a library the work of originally cataloging each book received, and thereby saves staff.

The development of a machine readable catalog was part of a continuing effort by the Library of Congress to speed catalog card production and the communication of bibliographic information.

The MARC tapes are an outgrowth of a 1961 study by the Council on Library Resources entitled Automation and the Library of Congress (1963). This report identified one major function performed by the Library of Congress as the publication of catalog cards. Those studying the problem felt that this function was one that could be performed more efficiently by the use of data processing techniques and computer technology. The MARC tapes were begun in 1966 for a study of the feasibility of producing a machine readable catalog card. The experiment consisted of converting records for recently published English language monographs into a numerical code capable of use by a computer system.

Coded records were stored on magnetic tapes, and shipped to sixteen libraries selected to participate in the experiment. This pilot project led to the implementation of MARC tape publication on a weekly basis. Presently MARC tapes include most English language monographs published in the United States and Canada and a number of books published in other countries and in other languages. The bibliographic records contained on the tapes are available sooner than the Library of Congress printed cards. The collecting scope of the Library of Congress is so wide that a large proportion of works on any subject can be expected to appear on the MARC tapes. In light of the relative slowness and lack of comprehensiveness of anthropology's

bibliographic tools (discussed in Chapter IV), the speed and comprehensiveness of a tool based on MARC listings should be most welcome.

The sample of American Anthropologist Reviews for 1971 did not identify all of the Library of Congress call numbers of interest to anthropologists. Therefore, each Library of Congress call number identified in the sample was examined in conjunction with the appropriate Library of Congress classification schedule so that other relevant numbers or groups of numbers could be identified.

The Library of Congress classification schedules are a series of subject typologies. Each schedule represents one broad subject or part of a broad subject. The division of that subject was accomplished by applying a variety of organizational criteria among which temporal, hierarchical, and areal factors are prominently used. Because of the variety of organizational devices used, it was necessary to check each call number identified by the sample in order to see if it was part of a larger block of numbers or part of a recurring pattern of such blocks.

For example, the sample identified one work with the call number E 99. This number represents works describing American Indian tribes. This number is the last number in a block of numbers dealing with the history and culture of the American Indian which begins with E 51 and this block of numbers was included in the call number table. The sample also identified one

work with the number F 2270. This number is one that represents the "social life and customs" of the native population of British Guinea. It is one of a recurring block of numbers dealing with the native populations of all countries of the world except the United States. In Appendix II all the numbers from DA through DU are of this type, as are approximately half of the F numbers. Appendix II is the call number table which the computer program uses in selecting works from the MARC tapes.

The 249 call numbers identified in the sample (Table I) were generalized to the 300 elements which appear in Appendix II. Appendix II also shows, in another table, the distribution of elements by Library of Congress class. The elements range in size from the large two letter classes such as GN (Anthropology) or JQ (Colonial History and Administration), to small portions of discrete numbers (F 1483.8 El Salvador - Social Life and Customs). They have been further adapted for inclusion in the computer program to allow expression of decimal variations of the numbers where appropriate. For example, the block of call numbers on the American Indian starts at E 51 and goes through E 99, when these numbers were put in the table used to select works by call number the American Indian numbers were generalized to the form E 51.00 and E 99.99.

It was not necessary to generalize each call number identified in the sample, since some subject areas were unlikely to include titles of anthropological interest with any regularity. For example,

one number, PS 3572, represents an American novel. In this case no generalization is necessary. It would be of no use to list all American works of fiction in an anthropology bibliography and equally meaningless to list only the works represented by PS 3572. A list of headings for the excluded numbers is contained in Appendix III.

Two programs are required to accomplish the task of identifying and printing the MARC records relevant to anthropology. The first program, TRANMARC, translates the MARC tape. The information code used by the MARC tapes is based on the American National Standards Institute's ASCII; ASCII is the acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. It is a standard not generally used in the computing industry and requires translation into a more widely used code. TRANMARC is written specifically to translate the ASCII code used by MARC into a code more compatible with the computer operating system used at California State University, Northridge.

Following translation into a usable code, the translated tape is searched for call numbers relevant to anthropology by our second program, MARCANTH. MARCANTH reads each record on the tape and compares the call number of that record with the call number table in the program. If the call number is within the table ranges the record is edited, tagged with a subject category, and stored. After all the records on the tape have been examined, those stored are alphabetized within each category and printed. The organization of the MARC tape file is described

in Appendix IV. Both TRANMARC and MARCANTH are diagrammed below (Table VI and VII).

Appendix V contains examples of the bibliography produced by MARCANTH. The examples show the form of entry for books from each of the five categories. In addition, Appendix V lists the COBOL instructions that constitute the programs.

The output from MARCANTH is in five categories: ARCHEOLOGY, CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, LINGUISTICS, PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, and ETHNOGRAPHY AND SITE REPORTS. The reasons for using these five categories have to do with the poorness of fit between the way anthropologists classify works in their subject and the classification scheme developed by the Library of Congress.

TABLE VI

GENERAL BLOCK DIAGRAM OF PROGRAMS USED TO SELECT ANTHROPOLOGY BOOKS FROM MARC TAPES

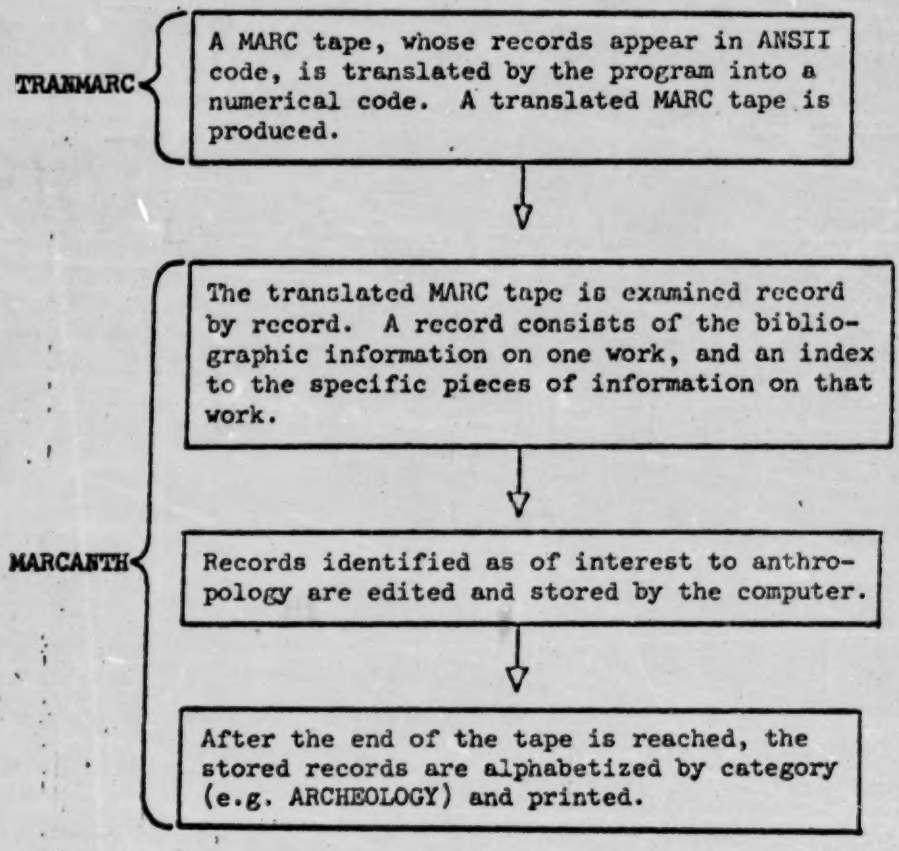

TRANMARC
A MARC tape, whose records appear in ANSII code, is translated by the program into a numerical code. A translated MARC tape is produced.
MARCANTH
The translated MARC tape is examined record by record. A record consists of the bibliographic information on one work, and an index to the specific pieces of information on that work.
Records identified as of interest to anthropology are edited and stored by the computer.
After the end of the tape is reached, the stored records are alphabetized by category (e.g. ARCHEOLOGY) and printed.

TABLE VII
DETAILED BLOCK DIAGRAM OF MARCANTH

The record index is examined in order to locate the position of the call number and the main entry within the record.

The call number is compared with a table of call number blocks that define titles of interest to anthropology. This table also contains the category under which the work will appear in the programs output.

If the call number of a record falls within the group of call numbers specified in the call number table, the record is edited (i.e. the index, special editing marks, field and subfield marks are removed).

The edited record, beginning with the main entry, the call number, and the category under which the work will appear in the program output are stored by the computer.

If the call number of a record does not fall within the group of call numbers specified in the call number table the next record is examined until all records on the tape have been examined.

After the end of the tape is reached the stored records are alphabetized for each category and the category name and alphabetized entries are printed out.

CHAPTER VI

ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND LIBRARY TYPOLOGIES

Chapter VI describes the compromises necessary to reconcile the differences between library and anthropological typologies. The anthropological typologies commonly used to classify anthropology books are described. Library typologies are described in general terms, and a universal scheme, that of the Library of Congress, and a special scheme developed for anthropology books are compared. Next, the specific difficulties encountered in moving from Library of Congress call numbers to an anthropological typology are discussed. Finally, an attempt is made to evaluate the reliability of our bibliography by comparing the list derived from one weekly MARC tape with the titles reviewed by the American Anthropologist during the years 1970, 1971, and 1972.

The five part organization of our bibliography (ARCHEOLOGY, CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, LINGUISTICS, PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, and ETHNOLOGY AND SITE REPORTS) is a compromise between two sorts of incongruent typologies--anthropological and library. Anthropological typologies are basically composed of the subfields within which active work is being pursued. Library typologies are arrangements for books and must be both more specific as to subcategories and more arbitrary in placing any given work within one category.

One anthropological typology in general use distinguishes four sub-fields: Archeology, Cultural Anthropology, Linguistics, and

Physical Anthropology. The organization is simple (it has a small number of categories), and there is little overlap in the categories. The sub-categories of the typology are generally regarded as the four principal sub-fields of anthropology, and are often referred to as such in college and university catalogs.

Variations of this basic typology are in use in a number of bibliographic tools (See Appendix I). Often, additional categories representing specialties within the sub-fields (especially the sub-field of Cultural Anthropology) are identified. The category General or Anthropological Theory is sometimes used as well. The Review section of the American Anthropologist has gone further than other tools in identifying specialties and currently uses a typology involving 13 categories. The American Anthropologist categories are listed below on the left with the sub-fields listed on the right.

Categories	Sub-fields
General and Theoretical	
Methodology	
Other	
Ethnology	Cultural Anthropology
Religion	
Development & Change	
Education	
Folklore	
Community Studies	
Archeology	Archeology
Material Culture	
Physical Anthropology	Physical Anthropology
Linguistics	Linguistics

The first three categories cross cut the other categories since

they may be applied in one or more of the sub-fields. The Other category is used for works from other disciplines or for works that do not fit well into the Review section's typology.

Library classification typologies are of two types, general (a scheme designed to treat all subjects), or special (for a collection of works on only one subject). All library schemes require that materials be classed in one place, since they must be located in one place. In a general classification typology, such as that used by the Library of Congress, materials of interest to more than one discipline can be located with only one of them. It also requires that some arbitrary decisions be made as to where to place materials.

The Library of Congress classification scheme was designed at the turn of the century for the library's one million volume collection. The classification scheme used till then, one designed by Thomas Jefferson, proved inadequate for the growing range of materials held by the library. A study of existing classification schemes was begun in 1897, and as a result of the study, the library decided to adapt Charles Ammi Cutter's Expansive Classification (1891-3) to its needs.

The Cutter adaptation resulted in a scheme that incorporated a number of specialized classification schemes arranged alphabetically by the initial single or double letter notation. Each class was developed separately by librarians at the Library of Congress, and although the library attempted to utilize the

subject expertise of its librarians, the results were somewhat uneven. History, the social science with the largest collection at that time, was assigned four major letters (C, D, E, F). All languages and literatures together were assigned only one major letter. Subjects, such as anthropology and psychology, which were less well developed at the turn of the century had materials of interest to them scattered in a number of classes.

The G schedule encompasses geography, oceanology, anthropogeography, anthropology, folklore, manners and customs, and sports. It is regarded as a connective schedule between history (classes C, D, E, and F), and the other social sciences (class H) (Immroth 1968: 200). The G class is composed of a number of specialized subject schemes, and each discipline represented there finds some material of vital interest to it placed in other classes.

The GN schedule was intended to cover materials dealing with general ethnology, prehistory, and anthropometry. Physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and archeology are all represented in GN. Classes GR, folklore, and GT, manners and customs, immediately follow. Descriptive ethnography and the archeology of specific geographic areas are classed with history. This is why so much of the literature of interest to anthropology is found in classes C, D, E, and F. Table II shows the spread of material of anthropological interest throughout the Library of Congress classification. The largest group of works from

our sample (28 per cent) is classed in C-GF (history and geography); the GN class contains only 15 per cent of the sample.

The scattering of anthropological material probably seemed convenient to the catalogers. They placed the material comprising descriptive ethnography and archeology with history to keep it beside historical descriptions or accounts of travels.

Given the major limitation described above, the GN schedule seems to reflect fairly the scope and content of anthropology at the turn of the century. Dieserud published a description of American anthropolgy in 1908, and developed a special library classification for it: his scheme in broad outline parallels the Library of Congress scheme. Dieserud's scheme had two major classes, physical anthropology and ethnical anthropology. The latter included ethnology, ethnography, and archeology. The major topics within the Library of Congress scheme are ethnology and ethnography, and prehistoric archeology. Physical anthropology was subsumed under ethnology and ethnography.

Appendix VI contains outlines of both the Library of Congress GN class and Dieserud's scheme. The major difference between these two schemes is that Dieserud unified the material on descriptive ethnography and archeology while the Library of Congress scheme scattered this material. The difference can be accounted for by considering the function of the two schemes: Dieserud's was designed for a collection of works on one subject, while the Library of Congress' scheme was designed for a general collection treating all subjects.

The problem encountered in converting the Library of Congress call numbers to anthropological categories was that it proved impossible for the program to completely separate ethnographic materials from archeological materials within classes D, E, and F (history). The Library of Congress uses its numbers for general works so that both ethnographic and archeological materials are found there. For example, Studies in Pre-Columbian Art and Archeology, which is primarily an archeological series, has an E51 call number; Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology has the same call number, and it is a series mainly of interest to the cultural anthropologist. Each of the geographically divided sections within classes D, E, and F has a GENERAL WORKS category. One of these, F 1219, will include works on the Codexes of Mexico of interest to archeologists as well as works on Montezuma or on the ancient Acaxee, Aztecs, or Olmecs. For these reasons it was thought best to create the ETHNOGRAPHY AND SITE REPORTS category.

The remaining issue to be dealt with in this chapter is the reliability of MARCANTH as a predictor of anthropologists' interests. In order to measure reliability the list of books produced from our weekly tape by MARCANTH was compared with the American Anthropologist Reviews. The 200 title MARCANTH list was compared with the titles reviewed by the American Anthropologist for the years 1970, 1971, and 1972. The Reviews are a non-random sample from the population of anthropology books. This sample

has been compared to what we assumed to be a random sample of titles cataloged by the Library of Congress.

If each of the 355 titles reviewed during 1971 had been cataloged by the Library of Congress, and if each of the call numbers under which these titles were cataloged had been included in the call number table of MARCANTH, and if both MARCANTH and our sample of reviewed books had all been published during the same year, we would expect to find 1/52 of the titles reviewed in our listing. This would be six or seven titles.

This expectation, however, had to be modified by three factors. First, not all of the titles reviewed during 1971 were cataloged by the Library of Congress. Library of Congress cataloging was found for 316 (89 per cent) of the 355 titles reviewed during 1971 by the American Anthropologist. Second, 17 per cent of the call numbers found for the sample year were not generalized into an element included in the call number table of the program. These two factors would reduce our expectation of finding call numbers common to the sample of reviewed books and the MARCANTH output to 72 per cent of 355, if it were not for the third factor.

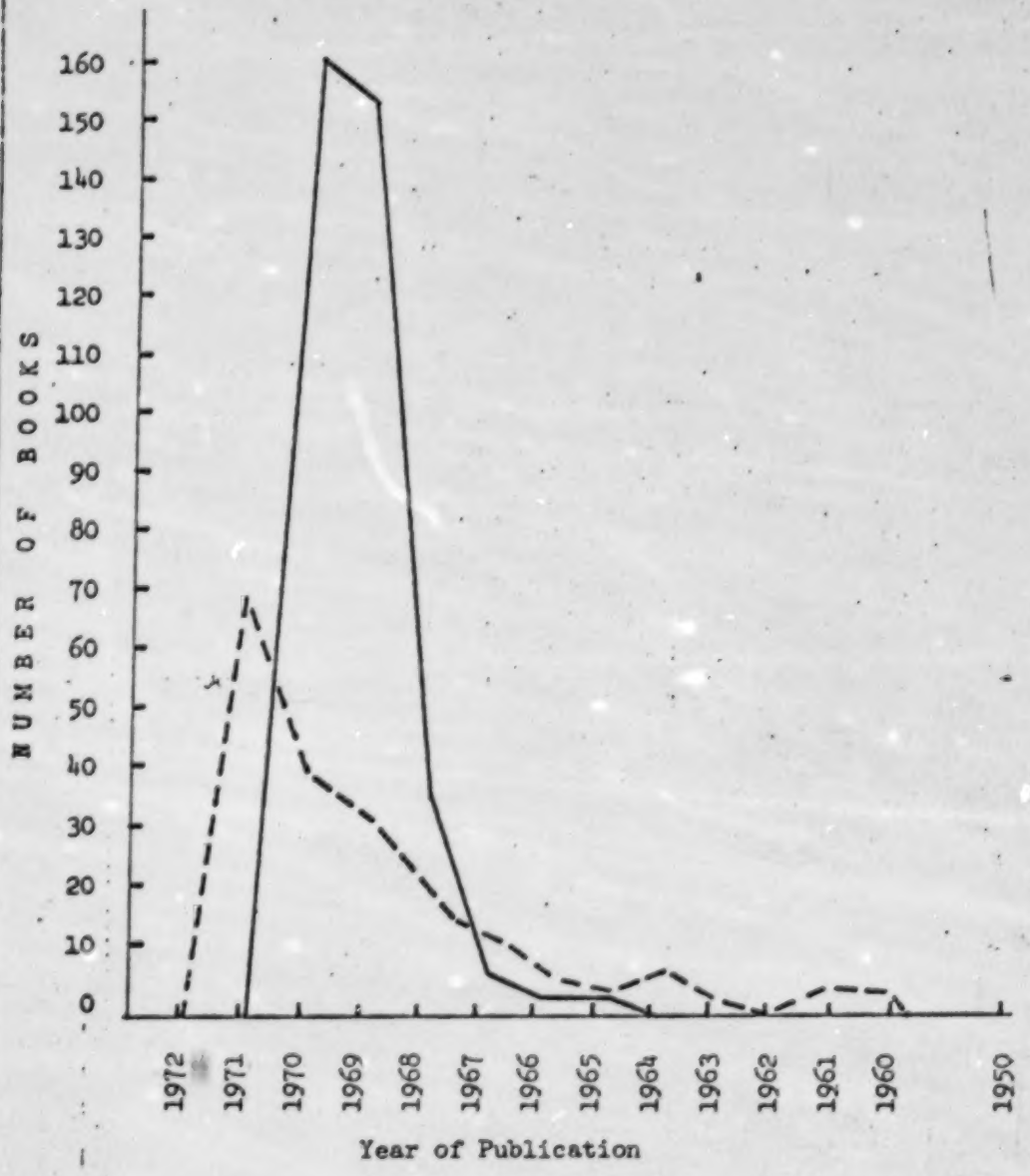
Both populations of book listings include books of varying dates of publication. There is a forward limit to this (1971 for American Anthropologist Reviews, and 1972 for MARC records cataloged before publication), but no backward limit. Figure 3 compares the dates of publication from our MARCANTH listing from

Figure 3

Comparison of Publication Dates

of MARCANTH Weekly Tape (November 16, 1971)

and 1971 American Anthropologist Reviews



MARCANTH: Dotted Line (200 titles)

American Anthropologist: Solid Line (355 titles)

the weekly tape of November 16, 1971 with the dates of publication of the books reviewed during 1971 by the American Anthropologist. There is a maximum of 95 titles with common publication dates between the two samples, and hence the expected number of titles common to both is 1/52 of 72 per cent of 95 or 1.30 titles. This expectation was met in the 1971 sample, since one title is common to both.

However, a close look at Figure 3 suggests that we should expect more titles in common between our MARCANTH sample and the 1972 Reviews. It is possible to compare the 1972 Reviews without making a frequency distribution of their publication dates if we assume that the 1972 frequency distribution is similar to 1971. The pattern may simply be shifted forward one year. If we assume this, there should be 144 titles in common, and we could expect 1/52 of 72 per cent of 144 or two titles in common. The search of the 1972 Reviews yielded only one title in common, and this is somewhat lower than expected. If we shift the pattern of American Anthropologist Reviews backwards one year to examine 1970 we find that we should expect 1/52 of 72 per cent of the 56 titles in common, or one title. This expectation is met, since we found one title common to our MARCANTH sample and the 1970 Reviews.

From this data we may draw the following conclusion. Our sample of one weekly MARCANTH listing is not large enough to allow us to statistically validate the reliability of MARCANTH as a tool

for predicting titles reviewed by the American Anthropologist. If we could compare a year's results of MARCANTH against the Reviews over a three or four year period then we would be in a better position to resolve this issue.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This thesis deals with a problem basic to the progress of most academic disciplines, and one especially acute in anthropology because of the broad scope of the field and the fragmented nature of publishing within the field. The problem is current bibliographic control of newly published books which is defined as accurate up-to-date information on the availability of current publications.

This problem is but one of a group of problems relating to the communication structure of anthropology. Communication structure is the network of information exchange activities characteristic of an academic discipline. Previous studies relating to anthropology's communication structure are reviewed, and problems such as the apparent low use of bibliographic tools that cover the entire field are examined.

In an attempt to further describe and explain the communication channel of book publication within the context of current bibliographic control tools, a sample of the books reviewed in one of the major current bibliographic control tools, the Review section of the American Anthropologist, is taken. The methods used in taking the sample and in categorizing the data derived from the sample are explained.

Based on the sample, we describe the publication pattern for anthropology books and discuss the increase in anthropological publication since 1950.

An evaluation of current bibliographic control tools covering anthropology is made on the basis of three criteria: currency, completeness, and organization.

One of the products developed from the sample mentioned above is a list of the Library of Congress call numbers. This call number list is used to construct a table so that Library of Congress call numbers can be used as the basis for selecting anthropology titles from the Library of Congress MARC (machine readable catalog) tapes. The MARC tapes provide information on books that have been cataloged by the Library of Congress in a form that can be manipulated by computer. The computer programs written to extract anthropology titles from the MARC tapes are described; so is the five part organization of the bibliography produced by these programs (Archeology, Cultural Anthropology, Linguistics, Physical Anthropology, and Ethnography and Site Reports).

The organization of the bibliography produced by this thesis is a result of compromises between two typologies, anthropological and library. These two typologies are described and the specific difficulties accompanying the organization of this bibliography are related. Finally, an effort is made to assess the reliability of the bibliography by counting the number of titles in common between the weekly MARC tape and the titles reviewed in the American Anthropologist during 1970, 1971, and 1972.

Regarding the reliability of our MARC tape programs as

predictors of titles that interest anthropologists, we conclude that the one weekly tape is not a large enough sample to fully determine reliability. If our programs could be run on a full year of MARC tapes and the titles from those runs compared with reviews in the American Anthropologist over a three year period, we would be in a much better position to determine the reliability of our programs as predictors of which books the American Anthropologist will review.

More work is necessary to adequately describe anthropology's communication structure. Some of the questions raised regarding the field's communication structure follow: Is the book a more influential communication channel than the journal? Are specialized subject or area bibliographic tools more useful to the professional anthropologist than general tools? Are general bibliographic tools useful to the anthropology student? How important is personal communication as a means of obtaining bibliographic information for the professional anthropologist? What mechanisms can be developed to lessen the impact of the typological differences between anthropological and library classifications on seekers of anthropological information?

These questions raise other questions which are beyond the scope of this thesis. They do, however, indicate the range of unexamined issues for anthropology's communication structure, and, on a more general level, indicate the range of unexamined issues for the communication structures of the behavioral sciences.

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GLOSSARY

Bibliographic control

Accurate and up-to-date information on all forms of information both current and retrospective. Bibliographic control is often dealt with by subject, and further divided by format (e.g., books, journal articles, microforms, pamphlets, etc.).

Current bibliographic control refers to information or newly published sources of information. Retrospective bibliographic control refers to information on the already existing body of sources of information.

Book

A published work or manuscript collected on more than twenty pages or leaves and usually bound.

Citation

A note of reference to a work from which a passage is quoted or to some source as authority for a statement or proposition.

Classification

A systematic scheme for the arrangement of books and other material according to subject or form.

Classification Schedule

The printed scheme of a particular system of classification.

Classification System

A particular scheme of classification, such as the Decimal Classification and the Library of Congress Classification.

COBOL

(COmmon Business Oriented Language) A compiler language widely

used for file manipulation of business and other records. COBOL is an English-like machine language which, when used in conjunction with a compiler, issues instructions to a computer.

Current Awareness Tool

A serial publication designed to provide information on the existence of newly published sources of information; an aid to current bibliographic control.

Current bibliographic control (see Bibliographic Control)

Entry

The form by which any bibliographic entity is uniformly identified and cited. In North America the rules for entry are specified in the American Library Association's Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.

Library of Congress Card

One of the printed catalog cards issued by the Library of Congress.

Main Entry

A full catalog entry, usually the author entry, giving all the information necessary to the complete identification of a work. In a card catalog this entry bears also the tracing of all the other headings under which the work in question is entered in the catalog. The main entry, used as a master card, may bear in addition the tracing of related references and a record of other pertinent official data concerning the work.

Monograph

A systematic and complete treatise on a particular subject,

usually detailed in treatment but not extensive in scope.

Monographic Series

A series of monographic works issued in uniform style under a collective title by an academy, an association, a learned society, or an institution. The monographs may or may not be bibliographically independent, but they are usually related in subject or interest.

Notation

A system of symbols, generally letters and figures, used separately or in combination, to represent the divisions of a classification scheme.

Periodical or Journal

These terms will be used interchangeably to mean: a serial appearing or intended to appear indefinitely at regular or stated intervals, generally more frequently than annually, each issue of which normally contains separate articles, stories, or other writings.

Program

A set of machine readable instructions designed to produce certain results.

Retrospective Bibliographic Control (See Bibliographic Control)

Serial

A publication issued in successive parts bearing numerical or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), the journals, memoirs, proceedings, etc., of societies.

Series

A number of separate works, usually related to one another in subject or otherwise, issued in succession, normally by the same publisher and in uniform style, with a collective title which generally appears at the head of the title page, on the half title, or on the cover.

Subject Heading

A word or a group of words indicating a subject under which all material dealing with the same theme is entered in a catalog or a bibliography, or arranged in a file.

Title

In the broad sense, the distinguishing name of any written production as given on the title page, including the name of the author, editor, translator, the edition, etc., but excluding the imprint. In the narrow sense, the title does not include the name of the author, editor, etc.

Trade Publisher

A publisher who sells for profit to the general public through the selling trade.

Work

A book, monograph, monographic series or series.

APPENDIX I

ANTHROPOLOGY'S BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL TOOLS

Only those tools which deal with the field as a whole or those which encompass more than one sub-field are mentioned. McCalib or White may be consulted for more complete listings. Area or regional tools have also been excluded.

I. CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

A. ANTHROPOLOGY INDEX. Index to Current Periodicals Received in the Library of the Royal Anthropological Institute. Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. London. v. 1- Jan. 1963- .

A quarterly index to anthropological literature arranged under six headings: 1. General; 2. Africa; 3. America; 4. Asia; 5. East Indies, Oceania, Australasia; 6. Europe. Areas are subdivided into 1. General, 2. Physical Anthropology, 3. Archaeology, 4. Cultural Anthropology, Ethnology, 5. Linguistics. Listings under a heading are alphabetical by author.

B. ABSTRACTS IN ANTHROPOLOGY. Westport, Conn. Greenwood Periodicals. v. 1- Feb. 1970- .

A quarterly publication containing short abstracts in four subfields of anthropology: Cultural anthropology, archeology, linguistics, and physical anthropology. Author and subject indexes. Abstracts of about 1,400 journal articles, monographs, and papers from meetings yearly.

C. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY. v. 1-5, 1955-1959, Paris, UNESCO, 1958-1961. v. 6- 1960- Chicago, Aldine, 1962-Annual.

This important work includes references to all books and articles published throughout the world in any language, which represent a definite contribution to the science of anthropology. Material covered includes ethnology, archaeology, linguistics, folklore, and applied anthropology as well as historical and geographical material of anthropological relevance. Between 3,500 and 5,000 items a year are arranged systematically under nine general headings with author and subject indexes. Entries are brief but include an English or French translation of any title not in either of these languages. Must be used in conjunction with more specialized bibliographies (White: 254).

D. AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST. Washington, D. C. American Anthropological Association. v. 1- 1888- .

The primary American anthropological review journal. Provides critical, signed reviews of 350 to 3,000 words to 300-400 books yearly. Gives comprehensive review coverage to new publications of significance to the field. Arrangement is under the following: General and Theoretical, Ethnology, Political Anthropology, Development and Change, Linguistics, Archeology, Physical Anthropology, Other.

A "New Publications Received" section lists works sent to the journal alphabetically in two sections: "Reprints, New Editions and Translations," and "Other New Publications."

E. BIENNIAL REVIEW OF ANTHROPOLOGY. Ed. by Bernard J. Siegel, Stanford, California, Stanford University Press. 1959-Biennial.

A series reviewing published anthropological research by review articles. Essays in the 1969 volume covered language, social organization, mathematical anthropology, complex societies, physical anthropology, law and political anthropology. Each volume has a general index.

F. SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES INDEX. New York, H. W. Wilson, 1907-Quarterly.

A general index providing author and subject access to scholarly journals in cultural anthropology, archeology, area studies, classical studies, and folklore.

II. RETROSPECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

A. HARVARD UNIVERSITY. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. LIBRARY CATALOGUE: Boston, G. K. Hall. 1963, 1967, 1971.

An excellent retrospective author and subject index to the books, proceedings, pamphlets, festschriften, and periodical articles held by the museum library. All areas of interest to American anthropology are covered with particularly strong holdings in the archeology and ethnography of Mexico and Central America.

B. INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE P., Anthropology, 1900-1914. Published for the International Committee by the Royal Society of London, 1903-1917. 13 v.

A valuable record of major contributions, books and articles in 17 subject areas, each having its separate annual volume. Section P is devoted to anthropology. Each annual volume contains: (a) a schedule of the detailed classification scheme in English, German, French and Italian; (b) an alphabetical index to the classification scheme; (c) author catalogue, and (d) subject catalogue. The author catalogue contains the full citation for the entry. Entries in the subject catalogue or index include only authors' name and brief title. The 13 anthropological volumes contain over 43,000 references (White: 256).

C. A LONDON BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, being the subject catalogue of the British Library of Political and Economic Science at the School of Economics, the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature at the University of London, the libraries of the Royal Statistical Society and the Royal Anthropological Institute, and certain special collections at University College, London, and elsewhere, compiled under the direction of B. M. Headicar and C. Fuller, with an introduction by Sydney Webb (Lord Passfield) London, London School of Economics and Political Science, 1931- .

Author indexes in vol. IV (for volumes I-III), V, and VI. Tables of the headings used are at back of volumes IV, V, VI, IX, XI, and XIV. See vol. XII, 1956-1962, A-F for more information (White: 36).

D. American Anthropological Association. GENERAL INDEX, AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGICAL LITERATURE AND MEMOIRS OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1888-1969. Menasha, Wisconsin. 1930-71. Volumes cover 1899-1928, 1929-1958, 1959-1969.

Periodical literature in anthropology appears to have adequate, although not complete bibliographic control. Abstracts in Anthropology, Anthropology Index, and Social Science and Humanities Index all provide current coverage of periodical literature. Anthropology Index has the widest coverage; its structure is by area with topics distributed by area; it is as current as Social Science and Humanities Index, and more current than Abstracts in Anthropology. The presence of three broad tools assures an adequacy of current bibliographic control for periodical literature.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF CALL NUMBER ELEMENTS USED TO SELECT ANTHROPOLOGY BOOKS FROM THE MARC TAPES; DISTRIBUTION OF CALL NUMBER ELEMENTS USED TO SELECT ANTHROPOLOGY BOOKS FROM THE MARC TAPES.

LIST OF CALL NUMBERS USED IN PROGRAM

AM - Museums	
AM 111-156	Museology. Museum methods, techniques, etc.
BF - Psychology	
BF 531-593	Emotion
BF 636-637	Applied Psychology
BF 660-789	Comparative Genetic Psychology
BF 1001-1389	Parapsychology
BF 1563-1584	Witchcraft
BF 1674	Astrology - Ancient
BJ - Ethics	
BJ 51	Ethics - Theory - Relation to History and Sociology
BL - Religion	
BL 48	Religion - General Works
BL 50	Religion - Minor Works
BL 60	Relation to Sociology
BL 85	Religions of the World - General Special
BL 300-325	Comparative Mythology
BL 430-470	Origins, Nature, Workship, etc.
BL 840-875	Germanic Mythology and Norse
BL 900-1107	Other Primitive European Religions
BL 1215	Hinduism - Special Topics
BL 1253-1270	Modern Movements in India
BL 1300-1379	Jainism
BL 1400-1495	Buddhism

BL 1500-1595	Zoroastrianism
BL 1600-1824	Semitic Religions
BL 1900-1975	Taoism
BL 2000-2630	Religions - by country

C - History - Auxiliary Sciences

CB	History of Civilization (general)
CC	Antiquities (general)

D - History - General - Eurasia, Africa, Pacific

D 16	Methodology. Relation to other sciences.
D 445	Modern History - 20th Century. General special.

Unless otherwise indicated below all D headings refer to Antiquities. Social Life and Customs. Races.

DA 90-125	Great Britain
DA 916.8-927	Ireland
DB 29-34.5	Austria
DB 919-920.5	Hungary
DC 30-34.5	France
DD 51-78	German
DD 325-339	Prussia
DE 46-73	Mediterranean
DF 75-135	Greece
DG 75-190	Rome
DH 51-92	Netherlands
DH 451-492	Belgium
DJ 51-92	Luxemburg
DK 30-35.5	Russia

DK 409-412.2	Poland
DK 450.7-9	Finland
DL 20-42	Scandinavia
DL 121-142.5	Denmark
DL 321-334	Iceland
DL 421-442	Norway
DL 621-641	Sweden
DP 44-53	Spain
DP 528-534	Portugal
DQ 30-49	Switzerland
DR 20-27	Balkin Peninsula
DR 62-64	Bulgaria
DR 211-214	Rumania
DR 311-314	Yugoslavia
DR 431-435	Turkey
DS 11-17	Asia
DS 56-59	Southwestern Asia
DS 69-79	Iraq
DS 80	Lebanon
DS 94	Syria
DS 109	Israel
DS 111-113	Israel
DS 153.3-153.5	Jordan
DS 167-172	Armenia
DS 211-219	Arabian Peninsula
DS 261-269	Iran

DS 353-354	Afghanistan
DS 378-38[illegible]	Pakistan
DS 417-432	India
DS 486	Cities and Towns
DS 491	Islands
DS 509	Asia
DS 525-526	Indochina
DS 567-570	Thailand
DS 593-595	Malay Peninsula
DS 621-632	Indonesia
DS 646.22-646.23	Java
DS 661-666	Philippine Islands
DS 714-732	China
DS 815-832	Japan
DS 851	Japan - General Works
DS 895	Provinces Islands, etc.
DS 903-904	Korea
DT 13-16	Africa
DT 57-73	Egypt
DT 129-132	Nile River
DT 191-193	Barbary States
DT 221-223	Lybia
DT 251-253	Tunisia
DT 281-283	Algeria
DT 311-313	Morocco
DT 335-346	Sahara

DT 349-353	Sub-Saharan Africa
DT 365	East Africa (general works)
DT 379-380	East Africa
DT 428-429	British East Africa
DT 442-443	Tanganyika
DT 449	Tanganyika (regions)
DT 457-458	Mozambique
DT 465-467	Mozambique (regions)
DT 469	Madagascar
DT 499-518	West Africa
DT 529-530	West Sahara
DT 569-570	Cameroons
DT 599-600	Angola
DT 628-630	Liberia
DT 648-650	Congo
DT 707-709	Southwest Africa
DT 759-764	South Africa
DT 773	Early period to 1848
DT 784-789	Basutoland (antiquities)
DT 797	Basutoland (ethnography)
DT 831-834	Cape of Good Hope province
DT 852-853	British Central Africa
DT 864-865	Nyasaland (ethnography)
DT 870-872	Nyasaland (antiquities)
DT 898-900	Orange Free State
DT 918-920	Transvaal

DT 952-955	Rhodesia
DU 28	Oceania
DU 107	Australia
DU 120-122	Australia
DU 274	Queensland
DU 325	South Australia
DU 374	Western Australia
DU 390	Central Australia
DU 397.5	Northern Australia
DU 416-418	New Zealand
DU 423	New Zealand
DU 473	Tasmania
DU 490	Melanesia
DU 500	Micronesia
DU 510	Polynesia
DU 520-625	Small Island groups
DU 640	Smaller Island groups
DX	Gypsies

E - History - North America

E 51-99	Precolumbian America Indians of North America
E 103-110	Pre-Columbian Period
E 184-185	U. S. Population Elements

F - U. S. Local History - New World History

F 1219-1221	Indians of Mexico
F 1392	Elements in Mexico's Population

F 1419	Elements in Latin America's Population
F 1434-1435	Central America. Antiquities
F 1440	Elements in the Population
F 1445	British Honduras. Antiquities
F 1457	Elements in the Population
F 1463.5	Social Life and Customs. Guatemala
F 1483.8	El Salvador. Social Life and Customs
F 1485	El Salvador. Antiquities
F 1503.8	Honduras. Social Life and Customs
F 1505	Honduras. Antiquities
F 1523.8	Nicaragua. Social Life and Customs
F 1525	Nicaragua. Antiquities
F 1543.8	Costa Rica. Social Life and Customs
F 1545	Costa Rica. Antiquities
F 1563.8	Panama. Social Life and Customs
F 1565	Panama. Antiquities
F 1609.5	West Indies. Social Life and Customs
F 1612	West Indies. Antiquities
F 1619	West Indies - Tribes
F 1633	Bermudas. Social Life and Customs
F 1634	Bermudas. Antiquities
F 1654	Bahamas. Social Life and Customs
F 1655	Bahamas. Antiquities
F 1741	Greater Antilles - General works
F 1760-1769	Cuba. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities
F 1874; 1875	Jamaica. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities

F 1901-1909	Haiti (Is). Desc. and Travel - Antiquities
F 1916	Haiti (Rep). Social Life and Customs
F 1935	Dominican Rep. Social Life and Customs
F 1960-1969	Puerto Rico. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities
F 2001	Lesser Antilles - General works
F 2171	Lesser Antilles. Description and Travel
South America	
F 2210	Social Life and Customs
F 2212-2230	Regions, Antiquities
F 2260-2270	Colombia. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities
F 2310-2319	Venezuela. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities - Description and Travel
F 2354	Guiana - General works
F 2369.8-2380	British Guiana. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities - Inds.
F 2409.8-2420	Surinam. Antiquities - Inds.
F 2449.8-2460	French Guiana. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities - Inds.
F 2510-2520	Brazil. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities - Inds.
F 2670-2679	Paraguay. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities Inds.
F 2710-2719	Uruguay. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities Inds.
F 2810-2823	Argentina. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities - Inds. - Description and Travel
F 3060-3070	Chile. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities - Inds. - Description and Travel

F 3310-3320	Bolivia. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities Inds. - Description and Travel
F 3410-3430	Peru. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities - Inds. - Description and Travel
F 3710-3722	Ecuador. Social Life and Customs - Antiquities - Inds. - Description and Travel
G - Geography, Anthropology	
G 149-570	Voyages
GB 665	Water - General special
GF	Anthropogeography
GN	Anthropology
GR	Folklore
GT	Manners and Customs
H - Social Sciences	
H 61-63	Social Science Theory, General - Work
HA 29-33	Statistics. Theory. Method
HB 871	Population Theory. Later Works
HC 60	Econ. History and Conds. General special
HC 501-505	Africa
HC 681-690	Pacific Islands
HD 1411-1417	Agriculture - General works
HD 1491	Cooperative Agriculture
HM 24	Sociology. Philosophy. Theory. Method
HM 37	Sociology. Relation to Anthropology
HM 51	General works. English
HM 73	General special
HM 101	Civilization

	HM 106-108	Evolution, Anthropological Sociology - General special
	HN 57-80	Social History - U. S.
	HN 101-940	Social History, all other countries
	HQ 71-79	Abnormal Sex Relations
	HQ 503; 515	The Family, General, Primitive - Mod.
	HQ 531-727	By country
	HQ 792	Children. By country
	HQ 1391	Women. By country
	HT 123-150	Urban Sociology by country
	HT 609	Classes. General works
	HT 621	Origin
	HT 751	Serfdom. General works
	HT 751-871	Slavery
	HT 1048-1445	Slavery by country
	HT 1521-1525	Races. General works
	HV 5279	Alcoholism. U. S. General works
	HV 5298	Alcoholism. U. S. by city, A-Z
	HV 6441	Crimes. General works
	HX 651-780	Communism. Theories. Communities by country
J - Political Science		
	JA 71-74	Political Science. Theory. General. Method
	JC 31-95	Ancient State. Oriental State, Village Community
	JQ	Constitutional Hist. and Administration. Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceania
L - Education		
	LB 1576-1580	Teaching of Language

LC 1390-5199	Education of Special Classes of Persons
M - Music	
M 1668-1899	Vocal Music From All Parts of the World
ML	Literature of Music
ML 35-38	Festivals
ML 3547-3775	Music From All Parts of the World
N - Art	
N 5310-6311	Prehistoric Art to Modern Art
NA 205-497	Primitive Architecture to Modern Architecture
NB 62-180	Primitive Sculpture to Modern Sculpture
NK 3800-4184	Ceramics, Ancient – Modern
P - Language & Literature	
P 25-27	Philology. Linguistics Collection
P 35	Relation to Ethnology
P 41	Relation to Other Studies
P 61-150	History of Philology. Science of Language
P 215-245	Phonology, Morphology
P 321-325	Etymology, Semantics
P 525	Indo-European Phonology - Antiquities
P 561	Indo-European Phonology - General works. Treatises
P 583-615	Phonology, Morphology
P 721-741	Etymology, Semantics
P 901-1099	Extinct Languages of Disputed Relationship (Asia, Europe)
PJ	Oriental Languages and Literatures
PK	Oriental Languages and Literatures

PL	Oriental Languages and Literatures
PM	Hyperborean, American Languages
PN 905-1008	Folk Literature
PN 1341	Folk Poetry
PS 451-478	American Folktales
PR 951-979	English Folktales
Q - Sciences	
QE 721	Evolution. Paleontological works
QE 882.P7	Paleontology - Primates
QH 361-371	Evolution
QH 431	Heredity
QL 737	Primates
QL 750-799	Ethology
QM 311	Human Anatomy - Teeth
QP 141-185	Nutrition
R - Medicine	
R 135-143	Medicine - History, Ancient - Medieval
R 461-684	History by country
RA 394-395	Public Medicine by country
RA 418	Medicine and Society
RA 784	Nutrition
RB 127	Manifestations of Disease
S - Agriculture, Plant Culture	
S 419-431	History of Agriculture
S 471	Other countries
SB 73	Horticulture - Antiquity

SB 111	Tropical Agriculture
SF 41-55	History of Annual Culture
SH 21-133	History of Fishing
SK 21	History - General
SK 41-267	By country
T - Technology	
T 15	History of Technology
T 32	Primitive Peoples
T 66-160	History of Technology (general and by country)
TA 16-17	Engineering - History (Ancient and Medieval)
TC 16-17	Hydraulic Engineering - History (Ancient and Medieval)
TD 16-17	Sanitary Engineering - History (Ancient and Medieval)
TE 16-17	Roads - History (Ancient and Medieval)
TG 16-17	Bridge and Roof - History (Ancient and Medieval)
TH 16-17	Building - History (Ancient and Medieval)
TJ 16-17	Mechanical - History (Ancient and Medieval)
TN 16-17	Mineral Industry - History (Ancient and Medieval)
TP 16-17	Chemical Technology - History (Ancient and Medieval)
TT 16-17	Miscellaneous Arts and Crafts - History (Ancient and Medieval)
TX 16-17	Home Economics - History (Ancient and Medieval)
Z - Bibliography	
Z 1208-1212	American Indians, etc. Bib.
Z 5111-5119	Anthropology and Ethnology
Z 7405	Science. Special

DISTRIBUTION OF CALL NUMBER ELEMENTS

USED TO SELECT ANTHROPOLOGY BOOKS

FROM MARC TAPES BY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASS	NUMBERS OF ELEMENTS
A	1
B	23
C	2
D	112
E	3
F	50
G	6
H	32
J	3
K	0
L	2
M	4
N	4
P	19
Q	8
R	6
S	8
T	14
Z	3
	300

APPENDIX III

LIST OF THE HEADINGS FOR CALL NUMBERS EXCLUDED FROM MARCANTH

Religion, Collections; Religion, Encyclopedias; Preaching, Communications; U. S. and Canada, local history by region; Nudism; Demography, by country; Economic history, Greenland; Economic history, Canada; Agriculture, by country; Labor by country; U. S. Commission government; History of education; Music biography of performers; Modern art by country; Sculpture, by country; Art as applied to industry, by country; English language, descriptive grammar after 1871; American literature, works by individual authors; International scientific societies, U. S.; Science, general works; Natural history, collections; Natural history, biography of naturalists; Botany, trees and shrubs; Physiology, study and teaching; Physiology, blood; Physiology, movements, voice and speech; Quarantine, Russia; Exhibits of farm machinery; Library Science, subject headings; National bibliography, Colombia.

APPENDIX IV

THE MARC VOLUME AND FILE ORGANIZATION

I Volume Organization

Volume Header Label	File Header Label	T M	File of Records for Monographs	T M	End of File Label	T M	T M

The file records for monographs are randomly ordered and of variable length, depending on the length of the elements that constitute the record. Each record contains the following elements:

II Record Organization

Leader	Record Directory	Control Fields	Variable Fields

A. LEADER -- The leader is fixed in length for all records and contains 24 characters.

B. RECORD DIRECTORY -- The record directory is made up of a series of fixed-length entries (12 characters each) which contain the identification tag, the length, and the starting character position in the record of each of the variable fields. The record directory will end with a field terminator code ($1E_{16}$, 8-bit; 36_{8}, 6-bit).

C. CONTROL FIELDS -- The control fields contain alphameric data elements, many of which have a fixed length. These fields end with a field terminator code. Each control field is identified by a 3-character numeric tag in the record directory, and these tags will not be repeated in a logical record.

D. VARIABLE FIELDS -- The variable fields are made of variable length alphameric data, and all fields end with a field terminator code except the last variable field in a logical record where the field terminator is replaced by an end-of-record code ($1D_{16}$, 8-bit; 35_{8}, 6-bit). Each variable field is identified by a 3-character numeric tag in the record directory, and tags may be repeated as required in a logical record (Books: A MARC format: 25).

APPENDIX V

PROGRAM LISTINGS AND EXAMPLES OF BOOK LISTINGS IN EACH CATEGORY

1. Program listing for TRANMARC
2. Program listing for MARCANTH
3. Examples of book listings in each category

```
00001  000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
00002  000200 PROGRAM-ID.    TRANMARC.
00003  000300 AUTHOR.        ANN POSSELT.
00004  000400 DATE-WRITTEN.  APRIL 1972.
00005  000500 DATE-COMPILED.  01/31/73
00006  000600 REMARKS.
00007  000700     WITH ADVICE FROM BOB OBERWAGER.
00008  000800     INPUT - ANY MARC TAPE THAT IS 556 BPI, ANSI LABELS
00009  000900             6-BIT ASCII CODE
00010  001000     OUTPUT - 800 BPI TAPE, CDC STANDARD LABELS, BCD.
00011  004995
00012  004996
00013  005000 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
00014  005100 CONFIGURATION SECTION.
00015  005200 SOURCE-COMPUTER. 3300.
00016  005400 OBJECT-COMPUTER. 3300.
00017  005500 SPECIAL-NAMES.      C1 IS TOP
00018  005505                     SYSTEM-OUTPUT IS THE-PRINTER.
00019  005595
00020  005600 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
00021  005700 FILE-CONTROL.
00022  009705     SELECT CARDIN, ASSIGN TO SYSTEM-INPUT.
00023  005800     SELECT MARC-HEADER-LABELS, ASSIGN TO TAPE T1, RESERVE 1.
00024  005900     SELECT MARC-DATA, ASSIGN TO TAPE T1, RESERVE 1.
00025  006000     SELECT MARC-TRAILER-LABEL, ASSIGN TO TAPE T1, RESERVE 1.
00026  006100     SELECT MARC-BCD-TAPE, ASSIGN TO TAPE T2          RESERVE 1.
00027  008000     SELECT PRINT-OUT, ASSIGN TO SYSTEM-OUTPUT
00028  008100     RESERVE 1 ALTERNATE AREA.
00029  008995
00030  009000 I-O-CONTROL.
00031  009100     MULTIPLE FILE TAPE CONTAINS
00032  009200         MARC-HEADER-LABELS
00033  009300         MARC-DATA
00034  009400         MARC-TRAILER-LABEL.
```

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```
00035                 010000 DATA DIVISION.
00036                 010100 FILE SECTION.
00037                 010195
00038                 010200 FD  MARC-HEADER-LABELS
00039                 010300     RECORD CONTAINS 80 CHARACTERS
00040                 010400     RECORDING MODE IS BINARY HIGH DENSITY
00041                 010500     LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED
00042                 010600     DATA RECORDS ARE HEADER-LABEL.
00043  C00012         010700     01 HEADER-LABEL                PICTURE X(80).
00044  C00012         010795
00045                 010800 FD  MARC-DATA
00046                 010805     RECORD CONTAINS 25 TO 2048 CHARACTERS
00047                 010810     RECORDING MODE IS BINARY HIGH DENSITY
00048                 010815     LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED
00049                 010900     DATA RECORDS ARE MARC-REC.
00050  C00014         011000     01 MARC-REC                    PICTURE X(2048).
00051  C00015         011500     01 MARC-REC1.
00052  C00016         011600         02 REC-LENGTH              PICTURE 9(5).
00053  C00017         011700         02 FILLER                  PICTURE X(2043).
00054  C00018         012000     01 MARC-REC2.
00055  C00019         012100         02 MARC-SECTION            PICTURE X(100) OCCURS 20 TIMES.
00056  C00020         012200         02 REST-OF-REC             PICTURE X(48).
00057  C00021         012500     01 MARC-REC3.
00058  C00022         012600         02 MARC-CHARACTER          PICTURE X OCCURS 2048 TIMES.
00059  C00023         013000     01 MARC-REC-TRANSLATED.
00060  C00024         013100         02 BCD-OUT                 PICTURE X OCCURS 2048 TIMES.
00061  C00024         014995
00062                 015000 FD  MARC-TRAILER-LABEL
00063                 015100     RECORD CONTAINS 80 CHARACTERS
00064                 015200     RECORDING MODE IS BINARY HIGH DENSITY
00065                 015300     LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED
00066                 015400     DATA RECORDS ARE TRAILER-LABEL.
00067  C00026         015500     01 TRAILER-LABEL               PICTURE X(80).
00068  C00026         017495
00069                 017500 FD  MARC-BCD-TAPE
00070                 017600     RECORDING MODE IS DECIMAL HYPER DENSITY
00071                 017700     RECORD CONTAINS 2048 CHARACTERS
00072                 017800     LABEL RECORDS ARE CDC STANDARD
00073                 017900     VALUE OF IDENTIFICATION IS #BCD-MARC#
00074                 018000     DATA RECORDS ARE BCD-REC.
00075  C00028         018100     01 BCD-REC                     PIC X(2048).
00076  C00028         019995
00077                 020000 FD  CARDIN
00078                 020100     LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED
00079                 020200     DATA RECORDS ARE CARD.
00080  C00030         020300     01 CARD.
00081  C00031         020400         02 RUN-TYPE                PIC X(5).
00082  C00032         020500         02 FILLER                  PIC X(75).
00083  C00032         024495
00084                 025000 FD  PRINT-OUT
00085                 025100     RECORD CONTAINS 120 CHARACTERS
00086                 025200     LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED
00087                 025300     DATA RECORDS ARE PRINTLINE, ILINE.
```

```
00088  C00034  025400     01 PRINTLINE.
00089  C00035  025500        02 CARRIAGE-CONTROL      PICTURE X.
00090  C00036  025505        02 FILLER                PICTURE X.
00091  C00037  025510        02 REC-NUMBER-PR         PICTURE ZZZZZZZ9.
00092  C00038  025515        02 FILLER                PICTURE XX.
00093  C00039  025600        02 BLANKLINE             PICTURE X(100).
00094  C00040  025605        02 FILLER                PICTURE XXXX.
00095  C00041  025610        02 LINE-PR               PICTURE Z9.
00096  C00042  025615        02 FILLER                PICTURE XX.
00097  C00043  025700     01 ILINE.
00098  C00044  025800        02 FILLER                PICTURE XXXX.
00099  C00045  025900        02 PR-MESSAGE            PICTURE X(36).
00100  C00046  025950        02 FILLER                PICTURE XXXX.
00101  C00047  026000        02 PR-TOT                PICTURE ZZZZZZZ9.
00102  C00048  026100        02 FILLER                PICTURE X(68).
00103                  030000 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
00104  D00050  030005 77  WS-SYSTEM-CODE                  PIC X(4).
00105  D00051  030010 77  I-O-ERROR-COUNTER               PIC 9(8) VALUE ZERO.
00106  D00052  030100 77  I                       PICTURE 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00107  D00053  030105 77  PR-CHAR-SUB             PICTURE 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00108  D00054  030110 77  RECORD-SUB              PICTURE 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00109  D00055  030115 77  OUT-SUB                 PICTURE 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00110  D00056  030120 77  GARBAGE-CHARACTERS      PICTURE 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00111  D00057  030150 77  ASCII-READ-COUNTER             PIC 9(5) VALUE ZERO.
00112  D00058  030160 77  BCD-WRITTEN-COUNTER            PIC 9(8) VALUE ZERO.
00113  D00059  030175 77  OVER-2048-COUNTER       PIC 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00114  D00060  030180 77  OVER-2048-FLAG          PIC XXXX VALUE SPACES.
00115  D00061  030200 77  LINES-WS                PICTURE 99 VALUE ZERO.
00116  D00062  030300 77  COUNT-LINES             PICTURE 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00117  D00063  030400 77  CHAR-COUNT1             PICTURE X(100) VALUE
00118  D00063  030500          #0000000000111111111122222222233333333344444444455555
00119                  030600-   #55556666666667777777778888888899999999#.
00120  D00064  030700 77  CHAR-COUNT2             PICTURE X(100) VALUE
00121  D00064  030800          #0123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345
00122                  030900-   #6789012345678901234567890123456789012345678#.
00123  D00065  040000     01 NUMBER-OF-SECTIONS    PICTURE 99V99 VALUE ZERO.
00124  D00066  040100     01 NUMBER-OF-SECTIONS-REDEF  REDEFINES NUMBER-OF-SECTIONS.
00125  D00067  040200        02 NO-OF-SECTIONS     PICTURE 99.
00126  D00068  040300        02 SECTION-REMAINDER  PICTURE 99.
00127  D00068  040995
00128  D00069  041000     01 MARC-REC-LENGTH-ALPHANUMERIC.
00129  D00070  041100        02 LENGTH-CHARACTER   PICTURE X OCCURS 5 TIMES.
00130  D00071  041200     01 MARC-REC-LENGTH       PICTURE 9(5).
00131  D00071  041995
00132  D00072  042000     01 LINE-OF-CHARACTERS.
00133  D00073  042100        02 PR-CHARACTER       PICTURE X OCCURS 100 TIMES.
00134  D00073  043495
00135  D00074  043500     01 WS-LABEL-RECORD.
00136  D00075  043600        02 WS-LABEL-CHARACTER PICTURE X OCCURS 80 TIMES.
00137  D00075  044995
00138  D00076  045000     01 CHARACTER-TABLE.
00139  D00077  045100        02 FILLER             PICTURE X VALUE # #.
00140  D00078  045105        02 FILLER             PICTURE X VALUE #-#.
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00141  D00079  045110  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #(#.
00142  D00080  045115  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE QUOTE.
00143  D00081  045120  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #$#.
00144  D00082  045125  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #*#.
00145  D00083  045130  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #A#.
00146  D00084  045135  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #)#.
00147  D00085  045140  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #(#.
00148  D00086  045145  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #)#.
00149  D00087  045150  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #+#.
00150  D00088  045155  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #,#.
00151  D00089  045160  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #-#.
00152  D00090  045165  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #.#.
00153  D00091  045170  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #/#.
00154  D00092  045175  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #0#.
00155  D00093  045180  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #1#.
00156  D00094  045185  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #2#.
00157  D00095  045190  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #3#.
00158  D00096  045200  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #4#.
00159  D00097  045205  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #5#.
00160  D00098  045210  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #6#.
00161  D00099  045215  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #7#.
00162  D00100  045220  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #8#.
00163  D00101  045225  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #9#.
00164  D00102  045230  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #:#.
00165  D00103  045235  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #;#.
00166  D00104  045240  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #<#.
00167  D00105  045245  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #=#.
00168  D00106  045250  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #>#.
00169  D00107  045255  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #?#.
00170  D00108  045260  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #@#.
00171  D00109  045265  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #A#.
00172  D00110  045270  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #B#.
00173  D00111  045275  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #C#.
00174  D00112  045280  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #D#.
00175  D00113  045285  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #E#.
00176  D00114  045290  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #F#.
00177  D00115  045300  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #G#.
00178  D00116  045305  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #H#.
00179  D00117  045310  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #I#.
00180  D00118  045315  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #J#.
00181  D00119  045320  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #K#.
00182  D00120  045325  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #L#.
00183  D00121  045330  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #M#.
00184  D00122  045335  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #N#.
00185  D00123  045340  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #O#.
00186  D00124  045345  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #P#.
00187  D00125  045350  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #Q#.
00188  D00126  045355  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #R#.
00189  D00127  045360  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #S#.
00190  D00128  045365  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #T#.
00191  D00129  045370  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #U#.
00192  D00130  045375  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #V#.
00193  D00131  045380  02 FILLER  PICTURE X VALUE #W#.
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00194  D00132  045385        02 FILLER                    PICTURE X VALUE #W#.
00195  D00133  045390        02 FILLER                    PICTURE X VALUE #X#.
00196  D00134  045400        02 FILLER                    PICTURE X VALUE #Y#.
00197  D00135  045405        02 FILLER                    PICTURE X VALUE #Z#.
00198  D00136  045410        02 FILLER                    PICTURE X VALUE #+#.
00199  D00137  045415        02 FILLER                    PICTURE X VALUE #V#.
00200  D00138  045420        02 FILLER                    PICTURE X VALUE #*#.
00201  D00139  045425        02 FILLER                    PICTURE X VALUE #.#.
00202  D00140  045430        02 FILLER                    PICTURE X VALUE #E#.
00203  D00141  045600    01 CHARACTER-TABLE-REDEF  REDEFINES CHARACTER-TABLE.
00204  D00142  045700        02 ASCII-CHARACTER            PICTURE X OCCURS 64 TIMES.
00205  D00142  047495
00206  D00143  047500    01 POINTER                       USAGE IS COMPUTATIONAL-1.
00207  D00144  047600    01 POINTER-REDEF  REDEFINES POINTER.
00208  D00145  047700        02 FILLER                    PICTURE XXX.
00209  D00146  047800        02 POINTER-CHARACTER          PICTURE X.
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00210          050000 PROCEDURE DIVISION.
00211          050095
00212          050096
00213          050100 DECLARATIVES.
00214          050105
00215          050110 T1-DECLARATIVE SECTION.
00216          050115     USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON
00217          050120         MARC-HEADER-LABELS
00218          050125         MARC-DATA
00219          050130         MARC-TRAILER-LABEL.
00220          050135 PARA-1.
00221          050160     ADD 1 TO I-O-ERROR-COUNTER.
00222          050175 END DECLARATIVES.
00223          050190
00224          050191
00225          050195 TRANSLATION SECTION.
00226          050196 START.
00227          050200     OPEN OUTPUT PRINT-OUT.
00228          050205     PERFORM P500-SLEW-PAGE.
00229          050300     OPEN INPUT MARC-HEADER-LABELS.
00230          050500     READ MARC-HEADER-LABELS INTO WS-LABEL-RECORD
00231          050510         AT END GO TO FIN1.
00232          050520     MOVE SPACES TO LINE-OF-CHARACTERS.
00233          050540     PERFORM P530-TRANSLATE-LABELS
00234          050550         VARYING RECORD-SUB FROM 1 BY 1
00235          050560             UNTIL RECORD-SUB > 80.
00236          050570     MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00237          050580     MOVE LINE-OF-CHARACTERS TO BLANKLINE.
00238          050590     WRITE PRINTLINE.
00239          050600     MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00240          050610     WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING 2 LINES.
00241          050620     READ MARC-HEADER-LABELS INTO WS-LABEL-RECORD
00242          050630         AT END GO TO FIN1.
00243          050640     MOVE SPACES TO LINE-OF-CHARACTERS.
00244          050650     MOVE ZEROES TO PR-CHAR-SUB.
00245          050660     PERFORM P530-TRANSLATE-LABELS
00246          050670         VARYING RECORD-SUB FROM 1 BY 1
00247          050680             UNTIL RECORD-SUB > 80.
00248          050690     MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00249          050700     MOVE LINE-OF-CHARACTERS TO BLANKLINE.
00250          050710     WRITE PRINTLINE.
00251          050720     READ MARC-HEADER-LABELS, AT END
00252          050730         CLOSE MARC-HEADER-LABELS WITH NO REWIND
00253          050750         GO TO 10.
00254          050800 FIN1.
00255          050805     CLOSE MARC-HEADER-LABELS.
00256          050810     GO TO FIN.
00257          050895
00258          050896
00259          050900 10.
00260          050905     OPEN INPUT MARC-DATA.
00261          050906     OPEN INPUT CARDIN.
00262          050907     OPEN OUTPUT MARC-BCD-TAPE.
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00263  050910      PERFORM P500-SLEW-PAGE.
00264  050920      READ CARDIN, AT END GO TO 15.
00265  050925      IF RUN-TYPE = #PRINT#
00266  050930          ALTER 20-ALTER TO PROCEED TO 25.
00267  050950  15.
00268  051000      READ MARC-DATA, AT END GO TO 40.
00269  051012      ADD 1 TO ASCII-READ-COUNTER.
00270  051013      IF OVER-2048-FLAG = #SKIP#
00271  051014          MOVE SPACES TO OVER-2048-FLAG, GO TO 15.
00272  051015      MOVE ZEROES TO RECORD-SUB, I, OUT-SUB.
00273  051020      PERFORM P560-RECORD-LENGTH  THRU P575SEQ.
00274  051100      PERFORM P540-TRANSLATE-DATA
00275  051150          VARYING RECORD-SUB FROM 6 BY 1
00276  051200              UNTIL RECORD-SUB > MARC-REC-LENGTH.
00277  051202      SUBTRACT REC-LENGTH FROM 2048 GIVING GARBAGE-CHARACTERS.
00278  051204      PERFORM P580-CLEAR-RECORD GARBAGE-CHARACTERS TIMES.
00279  051210      WRITE BCD-REC FROM MARC-REC-TRANSLATED.
00280  051215      ADD 1 TO BCD-WRITTEN-COUNTER.
00281  051300  20-ALTER.
00282  051305      GO TO 15.
00283  051400  25.
00284  051405      MOVE ZEROES TO I.
00285  051900      MOVE ZEROES TO LINES-WS.
00286  052000      PERFORM P510-WRITE-RECORD NO-OF-SECTIONS TIMES.
00287  052015      IF SECTION-REMAINDER ZERO NEXT SENTENCE
00288  052017          ELSE PERFORM P510-WRITE-RECORD.
00289  052100      MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00290  052200      WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING 2 LINES.
00291  052300      ADD 2 TO COUNT-LINES.
00292  052500      GO TO 15.
00293  052995
00294  053000  40.
00295  053100      CLOSE MARC-BCD-TAPE.
00296  053200      PERFORM P700-WRITE-REC-COUNTS.
00297  053300      CLOSE MARC-DATA WITH NO REWIND.
00298  055000  50.
00299  055100      OPEN INPUT MARC-TRAILER-LABEL.
00300  055200      PERFORM P500-SLEW-PAGE.
00301  055300      READ MARC-TRAILER-LABEL INTO WS-LABEL-RECORD
00302  055302          AT END GO TO FIN2.
00303  055305      MOVE SPACES TO LINE-OF-CHARACTERS.
00304  055310      MOVE ZEROES TO PR-CHAR-SUB.
00305  055315      PERFORM P530-TRANSLATE-LABELS
00306  055320          VARYING RECORD-SUB FROM 1 BY 1
00307  055325          UNTIL RECORD-SUB > 80.
00308  055330      MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00309  055335      MOVE LINE-OF-CHARACTERS TO BLANKLINE.
00310  055500      WRITE PRINTLINE.
00311  055600      READ MARC-TRAILER-LABEL, AT END
00312  055700          CLOSE MARC-TRAILER-LABEL
00313  055800          GO TO FIN.
00314  056000  FIN2.
00315  056100      MOVE #NO MARC TRAILER LABEL# TO BLANKLINE.
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00316  056200      WRITE PRINTLINE.
00317  056300      CLOSE MARC-TRAILER-LABEL.
00318  056400      GO TO FIN.
00319  056995
00320  057000  P500-SLEW-PAGE.
00321  057005      MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00322  057100      MOVE CHAR-COUNT1 TO BLANKLINE.
00323  057200      WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING TOP.
00324  057300      MOVE CHAR-COUNT2 TO BLANKLINE.
00325  057400      MOVE SPACES TO CARRIAGE-CONTROL.
00326  057500      WRITE PRINTLINE.
00327  057600      MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00328  057700      WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING 2 LINES.
00329  057800      MOVE 4 TO COUNT-LINES.
00330  057995
00331  060000  P510-WRITE-RECORD.
00332  060100      IF COUNT-LINES > 61, PERFORM P500-SLEW-PAGE.
00333  060200      MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00334  060205      ADD 1 TO I.
00335  060300      ADD 1 TO LINES-WS.
00336  060400      MOVE MARC-SECTION (I) TO BLANKLINE.
00337  060405      IF I = 1 MOVE ASCII-READ-COUNTER TO REC-NUMBER-PR.
00338  060500      MOVE LINES-WS TO LINE-PR.
00339  060600      WRITE PRINTLINE.
00340  060700      ADD 1 TO COUNT-LINES.
00341  064995
00342  065000  P530-TRANSLATE-LABELS.
00343  065050      MOVE 0 TO POINTER.
00344  065100      MOVE WS-LABEL-CHARACTER (RECORD-SUB) TO POINTER-CHARACTER.
00345  065200      ADD 1 TO POINTER.
00346  065250      ADD 1 TO PR-CHAR-SUB.
00347  065300      MOVE ASCII-CHARACTER (POINTER) TO PR-CHARACTER (PR-CHAR-SUB).
00348  065995
00349  066000  P540-TRANSLATE-DATA.
00350  066100      MOVE 0 TO POINTER.
00351  066200      MOVE MARC-CHARACTER (RECORD-SUB) TO POINTER-CHARACTER.
00352  066300      ADD 1 TO POINTER.
00353  066400      MOVE ASCII-CHARACTER (POINTER) TO BCD-OUT (OUT-SUB).
00354  066600      ADD 1 TO OUT-SUB.
00355  067000  P560-RECORD-LENGTH.
00356  067100      ADD 1 TO RECORD-SUB.
00357  067105      ADD 1 TO I.
00358  067110      ADD 1 TO OUT-SUB.
00359  067200      IF RECORD-SUB > 5 GO TO P570SEQ.
00360  067250      MOVE 0 TO POINTER.
00361  067300      MOVE MARC-CHARACTER (RECORD-SUB) TO POINTER-CHARACTER.
00362  067400      ADD 1 TO POINTER.
00363  067500      MOVE ASCII-CHARACTER (POINTER) TO BCD-OUT (OUT-SUB)
00364  067550          LENGTH-CHARACTER (I).
00365  067600      GO TO P560-RECORD-LENGTH.
00366  067700  P570SEQ.
00367  067800      MOVE MARC-REC-LENGTH-ALPHANUMERIC TO MARC-REC-LENGTH.
00368  067900      IF MARC-REC-LENGTH-ALPHANUMERIC NOT NUMERIC
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00369  067905          DISPLAY #0RECORD LENGTH NOT NUMERIC#  ASCII-READ-COUNTER
00370  067910          UPON THE-PRINTER
00371  067915          GO TO 15.
00372  067950      IF MARC-REC-LENGTH > 2048
00373  067960          ADD 1 TO OVER-2048-COUNTER
00374  067965          MOVE #SKIP# TO OVER-2048-FLAG
00375  067970          GO TO 15.
00376  068000      COMPUTE NUMBER-OF-SECTIONS = MARC-REC-LENGTH / 100
00377  068005          ON SIZE ERROR GO TO 600-SIZE-ERROR.
00378  068200 P575SEQ.
00379  068300      EXIT.
00380  068995
00381  069000 P580-CLEAR-RECORD.
00382  069100      MOVE SPACE TO MARC-CHARACTER (RECORD-SUB).
00383  069200      ADD 1 TO RECORD-SUB.
00384  069995
00385  070000 600-SIZE-ERROR.
00386  070100      MOVE #SIZE-ERROR  RUN ABORTED# TO PRINTLINE.
00387  070200      WRITE PRINTLINE.
00388  070205      CLOSE MARC-DATA.
00389  070300      GO TO FIN.
00390  799995
00391  800000 P700-WRITE-REC-COUNTS.
00392  800100      MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00393  800200      DISPLAY #0ASCII RECORDS READ # ASCII-READ-COUNTER
00394  800300          UPON THE-PRINTER.
00395  800400      DISPLAY #0BCD RECORDS WRITTEN # BCD-WRITTEN-COUNTER
00396  800500          UPON THE-PRINTER.
00397  800505      DISPLAY #0IRRECOVERABLE I/O ERRORS # I-O-ERROR-COUNTER
00398  800510          UPON THE-PRINTER.
00399  800600      DISPLAY #0OVER-2048-CHARACTER RECORDS# OVER-2048-COUNTER
00400  800605          UPON THE-PRINTER.
00401  857995
00402  900000 FIN.
00403  900200      CLOSE PRINT-OUT.
00404  900400      CLOSE CARDIN.
00405  910000      STOP RUN.
00406  920000 END PROGRAM.
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00001  000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
00002  000300 PROGRAM-ID.    MARCANTH.
00003  000500 AUTHOR.        DAVID PERKINS.
00004  000700 DATE-WRITTEN.  APRIL 1972.
00005  000900 DATE-COMPILED. 02/22/72
00006  001100 REMARKS.
00007  001300     WITH ADVICE FROM BOB OBERNAGER.
00008  001500          WITH THANKS TO ANN POSSELT.
00009  001700          WITH THANKS TO RICHARD SANDIN.
00010  001900
00011  002100
00012  002300 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
00013  002500 CONFIGURATION SECTION.
00014  002700 SOURCE-COMPUTER. 3300.
00015  002900 OBJECT-COMPUTER. 3300.
00016  003100 SPECIAL-NAMES.      ≠1≠ IS TOP
00017  003300                     SYSTEM-OUTPUT IS THE-PRINTER.
00018  003495
00019  003500 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
00020  003700 FILE-CONTROL.
00021  003900     SELECT MARC-BCD-TAPE, ASSIGN TO TAPE T1        RESERVE 1.
00022  004100     SELECT PRINT-OUT, ASSIGN TO SYSTEM-OUTPUT      RESERVE 1.
00023  004300     SELECT DISK-FILE ASSIGN TO DISK D1,
00024  004500         ACCESS MODE IS RANDOM,
00025  004700         ACTUAL KEY IS RECORD-ADDRESS,
00026  004900     SELECT SORT-FILE ASSIGN TO SCRATCH SCR,
00027  005100         ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL.
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00028                005300 DATA DIVISION.
00029                005500 FILE SECTION.
00030                005700
00031                005900 FD  MARC-BCD-TAPE
00032                006005     RECORDING MODE IS BINARY HYPER DENSITY
00033                006100     RECORD CONTAINS 2048 CHARACTERS
00034                006500     LABEL RECORDS ARE CDC STANDARD
00035                006505     VALUE OF IDENTIFICATION IS #BCD-MARC#
00036                006700     DATA RECORDS ARE MARC-REC.
00037  C00012        006900     01 MARC-REC                    PICTURE X(2048).
00038  C00013        007300     01 MARC-REC1.
00039  C00014        007500        02 MARC-CHARACTER          PICTURE X OCCURS 2048 TIMES.
00040  C00015        007700     01 MARC-REC2.
00041  C00016        007900        02 BCD-OUT                 PICTURE X OCCURS 2048 TIMES.
00042  C00017        009100     01 MARC-REC4.
00043  C00018        009300        02 REC-LENGTH              PICTURE 9(5).
00044  C00019        009500        02 RECORD-STATUS           PICTURE X.
00045  C00020        009700        02 FILLER                  PICTURE X(6).
00046  C00021        009900        02 BASE-ADDRESS            PICTURE 9(5).
00047  C00022        009905        02 BASE-ADDRESS-REDEF      REDEFINES BASE-ADDRESS.
00048  C00023        009910           03 BASE-CHAR            PIC 9 OCCURS 5 TIMES.
00049  C00024        010100        02 FILLER                  PICTURE X(7).
00050  C00025        010300        02 RECORD-DIRECTORY        OCCURS 169 TIMES.
00051  C00026        010500           03 D-TAG                PICTURE XXX.
00052  C00027        010700           03 D-FIELD-LENGTH       PICTURE X(4).
00053  C00028        010900           03 D-START-CHAR         PICTURE X(5).
00054  C00029        011100        02 FILLER                  PICTURE X(8).
00055  C00029        011300
00056                011500 FD  PRINT-OUT
00057                011700     RECORD CONTAINS 120 CHARACTERS
00058                011900     LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED
00059                012100     DATA RECORDS ARE PRINTLINE.
00060  C00031        012300     01 PRINTLINE.
00061  C00032        012500        02 CARRIAGE-CONTROL        PICTURE X.
00062  C00033        012700        02 FILLER                  PICTURE X.
00063  C00034        012900        02 REC-NUMBER-PR           PICTURE ZZZZZZZ9.
00064  C00035        013100        02 FILLER                  PICTURE XX.
00065  C00036        013300        02 BLANKLINE               PICTURE X(100).
00066  C00037        013500        02 FILLER                  PICTURE X(8).
00067  C00038        013700     01 1LINE.
00068  C00039        013900        02 FILLER                  PIC X(44).
00069  C00040        014100        02 PR-TOT                  PIC Z(7)9.
00070  C00041        014300        02 FILLER                  PIC X(68).
00071  C00042        014500     01 HEADLINE.
00072  C00043        015100        02 AST1          PIC       X(45).
00073  C00044        015300        02 HEAD-ING      PIC       X(33).
00074  C00045        015500        02 AST2          PIC       X(42).
00075  C00045        015730
00076                015900 FD  DISK-FILE.
00077                016100     RECORD CONTAINS 2625 CHARACTERS
00078                016300     LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.
00079                016500     VALUE OF
00080                016700        ID IS #SCRATCH1#.
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00081                016900         OWNER IS #SFVSC#,
00082                017100         EDITION-NUMBER IS #00#
00083                017300         ACCESS-PRIVACY IS #*****#,
00084                017500         MODIFICATION-PRIVACY IS #*****#.
00085                017700     DATA RECORD IS SCRATCH-FILE.
00086  C00047        017900     01 SCRATCH-FILE.
00087  C00048        018100         02 OUTPUT-PICTURE.
00088  C00049        018300             03 CALL-NO-SECTION.
00089  C00050        018500                 04 FILLER        PIC    X(20).
00090  C00051        018700                 04 CALL-NUM      PIC    X OCCURS 80 TIMES.
00091  C00052        018900             03 MAIN-ENTRY OCCURS 25 TIMES.
00092  C00053        019100                 04 REST-OF-LINE PIC    X OCCURS 100 TIMES.
00093  C00054        019300         02 NUM-OF-LINES          PIC    9999.
00094  C00055        019500         02 DISK-RECORD-NUMBER     PIC 9999.
00095  C00055        019500
00096                019700 SD SORT-FILE.
00097                019900     RECORD CONTAINS 108 CHARACTERS.
00098                020100     DATA RECORDS ARE SORT-RECORD.
00099  C00057        020300 01 SORT-RECORD.
00100  C00058        020500     02 KEY1     PIC     9999.
00101  C00059        020700     02 KEY2     PIC     X(100).
00102  C00060        020900     02 SORT-KEY PIC     9999.
00103  C00060        021100
00104                021300 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
00105  D00062        021500 77  CLEAR-AUTO-PAGE-EJECT          PIC X VALUE #C#.
00106  D00063        021500 77  I                              PICTURE 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00107  D00064        021700 77  J                              PICTURE 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00108  D00065        021900 77 X        PIC     999.
00109  D00066        022100 77 Y        PIC     999.
00110  D00067        022300 77 M        PIC     999.
00111  D00068        022500 77 Z        PIC      99.
00112  D00069        022700 77  SAVE-J                         PICTURE 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00113  D00070        022900 77 CATEGORY-SAVE        PIC     9999, VALUE ZERO.
00114  D00071        023100 77  RECORD-SUB                     PICTURE 9(8) VALUE ZERO.
00115  D00072        023300 77  COUNT-LINES                    PICTURE 9999 VALUE ZERO.
00116  D00073        023500 77 SAVE-REC-SUB         PIC     9999.
00117  D00074        023700 77 SAVE-NUM-START-POS   PIC     9(5).
00118  D00075        023900 77  WS-MAIN-ENTRY                  PIC X(100).
00119  D00076        024100 77 ACCT-HEADING PIC X(100) VALUE
00120  D00076        024300     # RECORDS-PROCESSED      DISC-IN        DISK-OUT   REC
00121                024500-        #ORDS-WRITTEN                          #.
00122                024700
00123  D00077        024900     01 RECORD-ADDRESS.
00124  D00078        025100         02 BLOCK-NUMBER      PIC     9(7).
00125  D00079        025300         02 RECORD-POSITION   PIC     9(5), VALUE ZERO.
00126  D00079        025300
00127  D00080        025500     01 NUM-START-POSITION       PICTURE 9(5).
00128  D00081        025700     01 TRANS-START-POSITION  REDEFINES NUM-START-POSITION.
00129  D00082        025900         02 START-POSITION-CHAR  PICTURE 9 OCCURS 5 TIMES.
00130  D00082        027100
00131  D00083        027300     01 MAIN-ENTRY-START-POS.
00132  D00084        027500         02 MAIN1             PIC     9.
00133  D00085        027700         02 FILLER            PIC     9999.
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00134  D00086  027600     01 MAINF-REDEF REDEFINES MAIN-ENTRY-START-POS.
00135  D00087  027800        02 MAIN2        PIC    9(5).
00136  D00088  027900     01 COUNTS.
00137  D00089  028000        02 FILLER PIC X(10) VALUE SPACES.
00138  D00090  028100        02 FILLER PIC X(13) VALUE #LOST RECORDS #.
00139  D00091  028200        02 LOST-RECORDS PIC 9(4) VALUE ZERO.
00140  D00092  028300        02 FILLER PIC X(73) VALUE SPACES.
00141  D00092  028400
00142  D00093  028500     01 ACCOUNTING-INFO.
00143  D00094  028600        02 FILLER     PIC X(10) VALUE SPACES.
00144  D00095  028700        02 RECORDS-PROCESSED PIC 9(6) VALUE ZERO.
00145  D00096  028800        02 FILLER     PIC X(10) VALUE SPACES.
00146  D00097  028900        02 DISK-IN    PIC 9(8),  VALUE ZERO.
00147  D00098  029000        02 FILLER     PIC X(10) VALUE SPACES.
00148  D00099  029100        02  DISK-OUT  PIC 9(8),  VALUE ZERO.
00149  D00100  029200        02 FILLER     PIC X(10) VALUE SPACES.
00150  D00101  029300        02 RECORDS-PRITTEN PIC 9(6) VALUE ZERO.
00151  D00102  029400        02 FILLER     PIC X(28) VALUE SPACES.
00152  D00102  029500
00153  D00103  029600     01  RECORD-CNT.
00154  D00104  029700        02  FILLER  PIC X(10)  VALUE SPACES.
00155  D00105  029800        02  FILLER  PIC X(35) VALUE #TOTAL RECORDS ON MARC-TAPE
00156                        #EQUALED #.
00157  D00106  030000        02  RECORD-COUNTER PIC 9(8) VALUE ZERO.
00158  D00107  030100        02  FILLER PIC X(47) VALUE SPACES.
00159  D00107  030200
00160  D00108  030300     01 CALL-NO.
00161  D00109  030400        02 LETTER-PART.
00162  D00110  030500           03 FST-L        PIC    X.
00163  D00111  030600           03 SND-L        PIC    X.
00164  D00112  030700        02 NUMBER-PART.
00165  D00113  030800           03 WHOLE-PART   PIC    9(4).
00166  D00114  030900           03 FILLER       PIC    X, VALUE #.#.
00167  D00115  031000           03 FRACTION-PART PIC   99.
00168  D00116  031100     01 CALL-NO-REDEF REDEFINES CALL-NO PIC X(9).
00169  D00116  031200
00170  D00117  031300     01 CALL-TRANS.
00171  D00118  031400        02 TRANS    PIC    X, OCCURS 12 TIMES.
00172  D00118  031500
00173  D00119  031600     01 CALL-NO-TABLE1.
00174  D00120  031700        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #AM0111.00AM0158.991#.
00175  D00121  031800        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BF0531.00BF0593.992#.
00176  D00122  031900        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BF0636.00BF0637.992#.
00177  D00123  032000        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BF0660.00BF0789.992#.
00178  D00124  032100        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BF1001.00BF1399.992#.
00179  D00125  032200        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BF1543.00BF1584.992#.
00180  D00126  032300        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BF1674.00BF1674.992#.
00181  D00127  032400        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BJ0051.00BJ0051.992#.
00182  D00128  032500        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BL0049.00BL0048.992#.
00183  D00129  032600        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BL0050.00BL0050.992#.
00184  D00130  032700        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BL0060.00BL0060.992#.
00185  D00131  032800        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BL0285.00BL0285.992#.
00186  D00132  032900        02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #BL0300.00BL0325.992#.
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00414  000360  099300  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #NB0052.00NB0161.992#,
00415  000361  099500  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #NK3800.00NK4164.991#,
00416  000362  099700  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0025.00P 0027.993#,
00417  000363  099900  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0035.00P 0035.993#,
00418  000364  100100  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0041.00P 0041.993#,
00419  000365  100300  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0061.00P 0150.993#,
00420  000366  100500  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0215.00P 0245.993#,
00421  000367  100700  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0321.00P 0326.993#,
00422  000368  100900  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0525.00P 0525.993#,
00423  000369  101100  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0561.00P 0561.993#,
00424  000370  101300  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0563.00P 0615.993#,
00425  000371  101500  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0721.00P 0741.993#,
00426  000372  101700  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #P 0901.00P 1099.993#,
00427  000373  101900  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #PJ0000.00PJ9999.993#,
00428  000374  102100  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #PK0000.00PK9999.993#,
00429  000375  102300  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #PL0000.00PL9999.993#,
00430  000376  102500  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #PM0000.00PM9999.993#,
00431  000377  102700  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #PN0905.00PN1008.992#,
00432  000378  102900  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #PN1341.00PN1341.992#,
00433  000379  103100  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #PR0951.00PR0979.992#,
00434  000380  103300  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #PS1451.00PA0479.992#,
00435  000381  103500  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #QE0721.00QE0721.994#,
00436  000382  103700  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #QE0882.00QE0952.994#,
00437  000383  103900  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #QH0361.00QH0371.994#,
00438  000384  104100  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #QH0431.00QH0431.994#,
00439  000385  104300  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #QL0737.00QL0737.994#,
00440  000386  104500  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #QL0750.00QL0799.994#,
00441  000387  104700  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #QM0311.00QM0311.994#,
00442  000388  104900  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #QP0141.00QP0185.994#,
00443  000389  105100  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #R 0135.00R 0143.992#,
00444  000390  105300  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #R 0461.00R 0464.992#,
00445  000391  105500  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #RA0394.00RA0395.992#,
00446  000392  105700  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #RA0418.00RA0418.992#,
00447  000393  105900  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #RA0784.00RA0784.994#,
00448  000394  106100  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #RB0127.00RB0127.994#,
00449  000395  106300  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #S 0419.00S 0431.992#,
00450  000396  106500  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #S 0471.00S 0471.992#,
00451  000397  106700  02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #SB0073.00SB0073.992#,
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00452  000398  106600          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #S80111.00S80111.992#.
00453  000399  107100          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #SF0041.00SF0055.992#.
00454  000400  107300          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #S40021.00S40133.992#.
00455  000401  107500          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #SK0021.00SK0021.992#.
00456  000402  107700          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #SK0041.00SK0057.992#.
00457  000403  107900          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #T 0015.00T 0015.992#.
00458  000404  108100          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #T 0032.00T 0032.992#.
00459  000405  108300          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #T 0065.00T 0150.992#.
00460  000406  108500          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TA0016.00TA0017.992#.
00461  000407  108700          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TC0016.00TC0017.992#.
00462  000408  108900          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TD0016.00TD0017.992#.
00463  000409  109100          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TE0016.00TE0017.992#.
00464  000410  109300          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TG0016.00TG0017.992#.
00465  000411  109500          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TH0016.00TH0017.992#.
00466  000412  109700          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TJ0016.00TJ0017.992#.
00467  000413  109900          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TN0016.00TN0017.992#.
00468  000414  110100          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TP0016.00TP0017.992#.
00469  000415  110300          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TT0016.00TT0017.992#.
00470  000416  110500          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #TX0016.00TX0017.992#.
00471  000417  110700          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #Z 1208.00Z 1212.992#.
00472  000418  110900          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #Z 5111.00Z 5119.992#.
00473  000419  111100          02 FILLER PIC X(19), VALUE #Z 7405.00Z 7405.992#.
00474  000420  111300      01 CALL-NO-TABLE1-REDEFINED REDEFINES CALL-NO-TABLE1.
00475  000421  111500          02 TABLE-BREAKDOWN OCCURS 300 TIMES.
00476  000422  111700              03 TABLE1 PIC X(9).
00477  000423  111900              03 TABLE2 PIC X(9).
00478  000424  112100              03 CATAGORIES PIC 9.
00479  000424  112300
00480  000425  112500 01 HEADING-TABLE.
00481  000426  112700      02 FILLER PIC X(30), VALUE #          ARCHEOLOGY          #.
00482  000427  112900      02 FILLER PIC X(30), VALUE #  CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY      #.
00483  000428  113100      02 FILLER PIC X(30), VALUE #          LINGUISTICS         #.
00484  000429  113300      02 FILLER PIC X(30), VALUE #  PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY      #.
00485  000430  113500      02 FILLER PIC X(30), VALUE # ETHNOGRAPHY AND SITE REPORTS #.
00486  000431  113700 01 HEADING-LIST REDEFINES HEADING-TABLE.
00487  000432  113900      02 SUBTITLE     PIC     X(30), OCCURS 5 TIMES.
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00488  114100 PROCEDURE DIVISION.
00489  114300
00490  114500 DECLARATIVES.
00491  114700 INPUT-ERROR SECTION.
00492  114900     USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON MARC-BCD-TAPE.
00493  115100 PARA-1.
00494  115300     DISPLAY #01/O ERROR #  RECORD-COUNTER.
00495  115500 END DECLARATIVES.
00496  115700
00497  115900 SORT-PROCESS SECTION.
00498  116100 SORT-PROCEDURE.
00499  116300     SORT SORT-FILE
00500  116500         ON ASCENDING KEY KEY1,
00501  116700         ON ASCENDING KEY KEY2,
00502  116900         INPUT PROCEDURE IS SELECT-LC
00503  117100         OUTPUT PROCEDURE IS  SUBMIT-OUTPUT.
00504  117300     GO TO FIN.
00505  117500
00506  117700
00507  117900 SELECT-LC SECTION.
00508  118100 START.
00509  118300     OPEN INPUT MARC-BCD-TAPE.
00510  118500     OPEN OUTPUT PRINT-OUT, DISK-FILE.
00511  118700 15.
00512  119100     READ MARC-BCD-TAPE, AT END
00513  119300         CLOSE MARC-BCD-TAPE
00514  119500         GO TO 60.
00515  119700 15.
00516  119900     ADD 1 TO RECORD-COUNTER.
00517  120100     IF RECORD-STATUS = #N# NEXT SENTENCE
00518  120300         ELSE GO TO 15.
00519  120500     ADD 1 TO BASE-ADDRESS.
00520  120700     MOVE ZEROES TO J.
00521  120900     MOVE 25 TO RECORD-SUB.
00522  121100 20.
00523  121300     ADD 1 TO J.
00524  121500     IF J > 168
00525  121700         DISPLAY #00-TAGS IN ERROR#  RECORD-COUNTER
00526  121900         UPON THE-PRINTER, GO TO 15.
00527  122100     IF D-TAG (J) < #050#
00528  122300         ADD 12 TO RECORD-SUB, GO TO 20.
00529  122500     IF D-TAG (J) = #050#
00530  122700         MOVE RECORD-SUB TO SAVE-REC-SUB,
00531  122900         ADD 7 TO RECORD-SUB,
00532  123100         MOVE J TO SAVE-J,
00533  123300         MOVE ZERO TO J,
00534  123500         PERFORM P730-MOVE-START-POSITION 5 TIMES
00535  123700         MOVE SAVE-J TO J,
00536  123900         GO TO 20.
00537  124100     IF D-TAG (J) < #100#
00538  124300         ADD 12 TO RECORD-SUB, GO TO 20.
00539  124500     IF D-TAG (J) = #100# OR #110# OR #111# OR #130# OR #245#
00540  124700         ADD 7 TO RECORD-SUB,
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00541  125900          MOVE ZERO TO J.
00542  125500          MOVE NUM-START-POSITION TO SAVE-NUM-START-POS.
00543  125700          PERFORM P730-MOVE-START-POSITION 5 TIMES
00544  125900          MOVE NUM-START-POSITION TO MAIN-ENTRY-START-POS.
00545  126100          MOVE SAVE-NUM-START-POS TO NUM-START-POSITION.
00546  126300          GO TO 22.
00547  126500      IF D-TAG (J) > #245#
00548  126700          MOVE ALL #**ERROR**# TO BLANKLINE, WRITE PRINTLINE.
00549  126900          MOVE #DIRECTORY ITEMS NOT FOUND---RECORD OMITTED# TO
00550  127100              BLANKLINE.
00551  127300          MOVE RECORD-COUNTER TO REC-NUMBER-PR, WRITE PRINTLINE.
00552  127500          GO TO 15.
00553  127700      GO TO 20.
00554  127900 22.
00555  128100      IF ZERO NOT = BASE-CHAR(1) OR START-POSITION-CHAR(1)
00556  128300          OR MAIN-1, GO TO 610-ERROR.
00557  128500      ADD BASE-ADDRESS, NUM-START-POSITION, 6
00558  128700          GIVING RECORD-SUB.
00559  128900      IF RECORD-SUB > REC-LENGTH
00560  129100          OR RECORD-SUB > 2045, GO TO 610-ERROR.
00561  129300      PERFORM P-740-CALL-NO-TRANSFER VARYING Z FROM 1 BY 1
00562  129500          UNTIL Z GREATER 12.
00563  129700      IF TRANS(1) = #K# OR #U# OR #V#, GO TO 15.
00564  129900      MOVE 0 TO WHOLE-PART, FRACTION-PART.
00565  130100      MOVE TRANS(1) TO FST-L.
00566  130300      MOVE 2 TO Z.
00567  130500      IF TRANS(Z) IS NUMERIC, MOVE SPACES TO SND-L, GO TO 25.
00568  130700      ADD 1 TO Z.
00569  130900      MOVE TRANS(Z) TO SND-L.
00570  131100      ADD 1 TO Z.
00571  131300 25.
00572  131500      IF TRANS(Z) IS NUMERIC, MOVE TRANS(Z) TO M,
00573  131700          COMPUTE WHOLE-PART = 10 * WHOLE-PART + M,
00574  131900              ON SIZE ERROR ADD 1 TO LOST-RECORDS, GO TO 15.
00575  132100      IF TRANS(Z) IS NUMERIC, ADD 1 TO Z,
00576  132300          GO TO 25.
00577  132500      IF TRANS(Z) = #.#, ADD 1 TO Z, ELSE GO TO 30.
00578  132700      IF TRANS(Z)IS NUMERIC, MOVE TRANS(Z) TO M,
00579  132900          ADD M TO FRACTION-PART,
00580  133100          ADD 1 TO Z, ELSE GO TO 30.
00581  133300      COMPUTE FRACTION-PART = 10 * FRACTION-PART,
00582  133500          ON SIZE ERROR ADD 1 TO LOST-RECORDS, GO TO 15.
00583  133700      IF TRANS(Z)IS NUMERIC, MOVE TRANS(Z) TO M,
00584  133900          ADD M TO FRACTION-PART.
00585  134100 30.
00586  134300      PERFORM P-750-COMPARE-NUMBER THROUGH P-755.
00587  134500      IF Y = 999, GO TO 15.
00588  134700      ADD 1 TO RECORDS-PROCESSED.
00589  134900      PERFORM P-780-EDIT-RECORD THRU P-789.
00590  135100      MOVE CATEGORIES(X) TO KEY1.
00591  135300      MOVE MAIN-ENTRY(1) TO KEY2.
00592  135500      MOVE RECORDS-PROCESSED TO SORT-KEY, BLOCK-NUMBER.
00593  135700      RELEASE SORT-RECORD.
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00594  136600     MOVE RECORD-COUNTER TO DISK-RECORD-NUMBER.
00595  137100     WRITE SCRATCH-FILE, INVALID
00596  137300         MOVE ALL #**ERROR**# TO BLANKLINE,
00597  137500         WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING 1,
00598  137700         MOVE #INVALID DISK WRITE# TO BLANKLINE,
00599  137900         WRITE PRINTLINE BEFORE ADVANCING 1,
00600  138100         GO TO 60.
00601  138300     ADD 1 TO DISK-IN.
00602  138500     GO TO 15.
00603  143900
00604  144100 610-ERROR.
00605  144300     MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00606  144500     MOVE RECORD-COUNTER TO REC-NUMBER-PR.
00607  144700     MOVE RECORD-DIRECTORY (SAVE-J) TO BLANKLINE.
00608  144900     MOVE BASE-ADDRESS TO PR-TOT.
00609  145100     WRITE PRINTLINE.
00610  145300     MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00611  145500     WRITE PRINTLINE.
00612  145700     ADD 2 TO COUNT-LINES.
00613  145900     GO TO 15.
00614  147500
00615  147700 P730-MOVE-START-POSITION.
00616  147900     ADD 1 TO J.
00617  148100     MOVE MARC-CHARACTER (RECORD-SUB) TO START-POSITION-CHAR (J).
00618  148300     ADD 1 TO RECORD-SUB.
00619  150300
00620  150500 P-750-COMPARE-NUMBER.
00621  150700     MOVE 150 TO X, Y.
00622  150900 P-751.
00623  151100     IF CALL-NO-REDEF LESS TABLE1(X), IF X = 1, MOVE 999 TO Y,
00624  151300         GO TO P-755, ELSE DIVIDE Y BY 2 GIVING Y ROUNDED,
00625  151500         IF X GREATER Y, SUBTRACT Y FROM X, GO TO P-751,
00626  151700             ELSE MOVE 1 TO X, GO TO P-751,
00627  151900         ELSE IF CALL-NO-REDEF = TABLE1(X), GO TO P-755.
00628  152100     IF X = 300, IF Y NOT = 1, MOVE 1 TO Y, MOVE 298 TO X,
00629  152300         ELSE GO TO P-754.
00630  152500     ADD 1, X GIVING M.
00631  152700     IF CALL-NO-REDEF GREATER TABLE1(M), DIVIDE Y BY 2 GIVING Y
00632  152900         ROUNDED, ADD Y TO X, GO TO P-751,
00633  153100         ELSE IF CALL-NO-REDEF = TABLE1(M),
00634  153300         ADD 1 TO X, GO TO P-753.
00635  153500 P-754.
00636  153700     IF CALL-NO-REDEF GREATER TABLE2(X), MOVE 999 TO Y,
00637  153900 P-755.
00638  154100     EXIT.
00639  154300
00640  154500 P-760-CALL-NO-TRANSFER.
00641  154700     COMPUTE M = RECORD-SUB + Z - 1.
00642  154900     MOVE MARC-CHARACTER(M) TO TRANS(Z).
00643  155100
00644  155300 P-780-EDIT-RECORD.
00645  155500     MOVE SPACE TO OUTPUT-PICTURE.
00646  155700     ADD BASE-ADDRESS, NUM-START-POSITION, 6 GIVING
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00647  155900          RECORD-SUB.
00648  156100      MOVE 1 TO J.
00649  156300  P-781.
00650  156500      IF BCD-OUT(RECORD-SUB) = #&#,
00651  156700          ADD 1 TO RECORD-SUB, GO TO P-781,
00652  156900      IF BCD-OUT(RECORD-SUB) = #$# OR #*#,
00653  157100          ADD 2 TO RECORD-SUB, GO TO P-781.
00654  157300      IF BCD-OUT(RECORD-SUB) = #>#, GO TO P-782.
00655  157500      MOVE BCD-OUT(RECORD-SUB) TO CALL-NUM(J).
00656  157700      ADD 1 TO J.
00657  157900      ADD 1 TO RECORD-SUB.
00658  158100      GO TO P-781.
00659  158300  P-782.
00660  158500      ADD BASE-ADDRESS, MAIN2, 6
00661  158700          GIVING RECORD-SUB.
00662  158900      MOVE 1 TO I, J.
00663  159100      MOVE 2 TO NUM-OF-LINES.
00664  159300  P-783.
00665  159500      IF BCD-OUT(RECORD-SUB) = #&#,
00666  159700          GO TO BCD-CHECK-SET1-SHIFT.
00667  159900      IF BCD-OUT(RECORD-SUB) = #*#,
00668  160100          ADD 2 TO RECORD-SUB, GO TO P-784.
00669  160300      IF BCD-OUT(RECORD-SUB) = #$#,
00670  160500          ADD 1 TO RECORD-SUB
00671  160700          MOVE SPACE TO REST-OF-LINE (J, I)
00672  160900          GO TO P-783-1.
00673  161100      IF BCD-OUT(RECORD-SUB) = #>#,
00674  161300          ADD 1 TO J, NUM-OF-LINES,
00675  161500          IF J > 25, GO TO P-789
00676  161700          ELSE MOVE 6 TO I,
00677  161900          ADD 6 TO RECORD-SUB,
00678  162100          GO TO P-784.
00679  162300      IF BCD-OUT(RECORD-SUB) = #=#, GO TO P-789.
00680  162400      IF BCD-OUT (RECORD-SUB) = #A# GO TO 810-AMPERSAND.
00681  162500      MOVE BCD-OUT(RECORD-SUB) TO REST-OF-LINE(J, I).
00682  162600  P-783-1.
00683  162700      ADD 1 TO RECORD-SUB, I.
00684  162900      IF I GREATER 100, ADD 1 TO J, NUM-OF-LINES,
00685  163100          MOVE 9 TO I,
00686  163300      IF J > 25, GO TO P-789.
00687  163500  P-784.
00688  163700      IF RECORD-SUB > REC-LENGTH, GO TO P-789.
00689  163900      GO TO P-783.
00690  164100  P-789.
00691  164300      EXIT.
00692  164395
00693  164400  BCD-CHECK-SET1-SHIFT.
00694  164405      ADD 1 TO RECORD-SUB.
00695  164410      IF BCD-OUT (RECORD-SUB) = #&#
00696  164415          MOVE #[# TO REST-OF-LINE (J, I)
00697  164420          GO TO P-783-1.
00698  164425      IF BCD-OUT (RECORD-SUB) = #*#
00699  164430          MOVE #]# TO REST-OF-LINE (J, I)
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00700  164435          GO TO P-783-1.
00701  164440      GO TO P-783.
00702  164445
00703  164500  810-AMPERSAND.
00704  164505      MOVE #&# TO REST-OF-LINE (J, I).
00705  164510      PERFORM P815.
00706  164515      IF J > 25 GO TO P-789.
00707  164520      MOVE #%# TO REST-OF-LINE (J, I).
00708  164525      PERFORM P815.
00709  164530      IF J > 25 GO TO P-789.
00710  164535      MOVE #D# TO REST-OF-LINE (J, I).
00711  164540      GO TO P-783-1.
00712  164545
00713  164550  P815.
00714  164555      ADD 1 TO I.
00715  164560      IF I > 100, ADD 1 TO J, MOVE 1 TO I, NUM-OF-LINES
00716  164565          MOVE 9 TO I.
00717  164695
00718  164700  60.
00719  164900      CLOSE DISK-FILE.
00720  165100
00721  165300
00722  165500  SUBMIT-OUTPUT SECTION.
00723  165700  START.
00724  166100      OPEN INPUT DISK-FILE.
00725  166200      MOVE CLEAR-AUTO-PAGE-EJECT TO CARRIAGE-CONTROL.
00726  166205      WRITE PRINTLINE.
00727  166300  60.
00728  166500      RETURN SORT-FILE, AT END GO TO 80.
00729  166700      MOVE SORT-KEY TO BLOCK-NUMBER.
00730  166900      READ DISK-FILE, INVALID
00731  167100          MOVE ALL #**ERROR**# TO BLANKLINE,
00732  167300          WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING 1,
00733  167500          MOVE #INVALID DISK READ#  TO BLANKLINE,
00734  167700          WRITE PRINTLINE BEFORE ADVANCING 1,
00735  167900          ADD 4 TO COUNT-LINES,
00736  168100          GO TO 60.
00737  168300      ADD 1 TO DISK-OUT.
00738  168500      IF CATAGORY-SAVE NOT = KEY1,
00739  168700          PERFORM P500-SLEW-PAGE,
00740  168900          MOVE ALL #*# TO AST1, AST2,
00741  169100          MOVE SUBTITLE(KEY1)          TO HEAD-ING,
00742  169300          WRITE HEADLINE BEFORE ADVANCING 3,
00743  169500          ADD 3 TO COUNT-LINES
00744  169500          MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE
00745  169700          MOVE KEY1            TO CATAGORY-SAVE.
00746  169900      ADD NUM-OF-LINES TO COUNT-LINES.
00747  170100      IF COUNT-LINES > 58
00748  170300          PERFORM P500-SLEW-PAGE,
00749  170500          ELSE SUBTRACT NUM-OF-LINES FROM COUNT-LINES.
00750  170700      MOVE DISK-RECORD-NUMBER TO REC-NUMBER-PN.
00751  170900      SUBTRACT 1 FROM NUM-OF-LINES.
00752  171100      IF NUM-OF-LINES > 25
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00793          171300          MOVE #RECORD REQUIRED MORE LINES THAN WAS ALLOCATED--PART
00794          171500-         * OF RECORD TRUNCATED* TO BLANKLINE.
00795          171700          WRITE PRINTLINE.
00796          171800          MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE
00797          171810          WRITE PRINTLINE
00798          171900          ADD 2 TO COUNT-LINES
00799          172100          MOVE 25 TO NUM-OF-LINES.
00760          172300      MOVE CALLING-SECTION TO BLANKLINE.
00761          172500      WRITE PRINTLINE.
00762          172600      MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00763          172700      PERFORM P-510-WRITE-RECORD VARYING I FROM 1 BY 1 UNTIL
00764          172900          I GREATER NUM-OF-LINES.
00765          173100      MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00766          173200      ADD NUM-OF-LINES, 4 TO COUNT-LINES.
00767          173205      IF COUNT-LINES > 58 PERFORM P500-SLEW-PAGE
00768          173210          ELSE WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING 3 LINES.
00769          173220      MOVE SPACES TO CARRIAGE-CONTROL.
00770          173700      ADD 1 TO RECORDS-WRITTEN.
00771          173900      GO TO 60.
00772          174100
00773          174300  P500-SLEW-PAGE.
00774          174500      MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00775          174700      WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING TOP.
00776          174900      MOVE SPACES TO PRINTLINE.
00777          175100      WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING 2 LINES.
00778          175200      MOVE SPACE TO CARRIAGE-CONTROL.
00779          175300      MOVE 2 TO COUNT-LINES.
00780          175500
00781          175700  P-510-WRITE-RECORD.
00782          175710      MOVE MAIN-ENTRY (I) TO BLANKLINE.
00783          176100      WRITE PRINTLINE.
00784          176300
00785          176500  80.
00786          176700      EXIT.
00787          176900
00788          177100
00789          177300  FIN SECTION.
00790          177500  90.
00791          177700      CLOSE DISK-FILE.
00792          177900      MOVE SPACES TO BLANKLINE.
00793          178100      WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING TOP.
00794          178300      WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING 4.
00795          178500      MOVE RECORD-CNT TO BLANKLINE.
00796          178700      WRITE PRINTLINE BEFORE ADVANCING 1.
00797          178900      MOVE ACCT-HEADING TO BLANKLINE.
00798          179100      WRITE PRINTLINE.
00799          179300      MOVE ACCOUNTING-INFO TO BLANKLINE.
00800          179500      WRITE PRINTLINE.
00801          179700      MOVE COUNTS TO BLANKLINE.
00802          179900      WRITE PRINTLINE AFTER ADVANCING 2.
00803          180100      CLOSE PRINT-OUT.
00804          180300      STOP RUN.
00805          180500  END PROGRAM.
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APPENDIX VI

OUTLINES OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL LIBRARY CLASSIFICATIONS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS-OUTLINE OF GN CLASS

GENERAL

1-11	Periodicals, Congresses, Collected Works, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias
17-21	History, Biography
23-32	General Works
33-49	Study and Teaching, Museums

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

51-211	Anthropometry, Somatology
221-279	Psychological Anthropology
280-289	Race, Human Evolution

ETHNOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHY

300-340	Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, General Works
350-370	Origins. Migrations of races.
400-499	Customs and institutions (Primitive). General, Material life, Psychic life, Family life, Social life, Primitive diplomacy, War. Races and ethnic groups.
537-549	Not limited to special areas
550-673	By country.
681-686	Pygmies (General). Gypsies.

PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY

700-705	Periodicals. Societies. Congresses. Collections.
710	Dictionaries.
720	History.
733-743	General Works.
761	Study and teaching.
771-780	By period division: Tertiary and quarternary man, stone age, etc.
783-799	Special topics, Cave and lake dwellings and dwellers, Kitchen middens, Fortifications, Earthworks.
800-875	Prehistoric remains, Museums, Exhibitions, Private collections, By country.

DIESERUD'S CLASSIFICATION

Outline

1--	General.
100--1000	Somatology or Physical Anthropology.
120--	Zoological anthropology or Anthropogeny.
200--	Paleoanthropology.
300--	Anatomical anthropology.
500--	Physiological anthropology.
600--	Racial psychology.
650--	Racial embryology.
700--	Racial pathology.
750--	Social physical anthropology.
850--	Systematic or Taxonomic anthropology.
1000--4000	Ethnical Anthropology.
1025--	Ethnical or Folk-psychology.
1050--	Ethnology or Culture anthropology.
1600--	Archaeology or Paleoethnology.
1800--	Anthropogeography.
1900--	Ethnography (incl. local archaeology and somatography).